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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

WHO CAN THE "LEARNED" WRITER BE who furnishes the *Pall Mall Gazette* with notes on legal matters? He certainly falls occasionally into blunders from which we should have supposed every new-fledged article clerk would be exempt. Thus, last week, there was a commentary on the case of a person charged with receiving an immense quantity of stolen goods in a house in the Waterloo-road. Here, said the writer in the *Pall Mall*, is a professional criminal of the worst kind; yet, "if he should be convicted of receiving, and if there is no previous conviction against him, the highest punishment which he can receive for this enormous offence will be two years' imprisonment and hard labour." This statement is a most egregious blunder. The maximum punishment that can be inflicted on a receiver of stolen goods is fixed by the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 91, at no less than fourteen years' penal servitude, a penalty heavy enough even for a professional criminal. It is true that in the case of receiving stolen goods, as in that of nearly every other crime in the statute book, a wide discretion as to punishment is left to the judge. He can give fourteen years of penal servitude, or any term down to five years (which, by a recent Act of Parliament, is the lowest amount he can inflict), or else he can give any term of imprisonment not exceeding two years. This beneficial power enables him to mete out justice to every sort of offender. A receiver who had evidently been entrapped into crime, would get a few months' imprisonment, while a "professional criminal" would be sent to penal servitude for a long term. The writer in the *Pall Mall* laments, as a grievous defect in our law, the fact that "systematic" thieves, receiving, &c., are not punished in a totally different spirit from isolated offences of the same class. In fact the systematic villain is punished differently. When the jury have found him guilty of the particular offence, for the committing of which he is on his trial, the Court invariably inquires before sentence, "whether anything is known against him," and treats him according to the answer. The *Pall Mall* writer considers that the jury ought to hear evidence of the whole career of the prisoner, but such a course would work the grossest injustice. We should have the "intelligent twelve" over and over again convicting A. of picking B.'s pocket because on some other occasion he is known to have picked C.'s. Far better is our present system which restricts the jury to an inquiry as to the particular crime alleged to have been committed, and leaves it to the judge, after verdict, to investigate whether or not the prisoner deserves to be punished as a "professional criminal."

MR. EDMOND BEALES has not been re-appointed Revising Barrister for the metropolitan district of the county of Middlesex—an office to which he was appointed by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in 1861, and to which he has been re-appointed every year since that time. The correspondence which has passed between the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Beales upon the question of his re-appointment will be found reprinted in another column.

Its tone is most creditable to both sides. We feel sure that our readers will not be disposed to quarrel with the decision of the Lord Chief Justice. His letter deserves our serious consideration. In the first place he is careful to point out that it is not from any feeling of doubt as to the impartiality of Mr. Beales' decisions as a Revising Barrister that his Lordship declines to renew the appointment. "I am fully satisfied that no strength of political bias would impair the perfect integrity and sense of justice which you would bring to the discharge of judicial functions even on a political matter." "I am desirous it should be known that it is not from any doubt of your faithfully discharging the duties of the office that I have refrained from again appointing you." What, then, is the ground upon which the Lord Chief Justice justifies his act? He states it thus—"I proceed on the simple principle that it is desirable, for the reasons I have already set forth, that the office of adjudicating on electoral rights should not be committed to judges whom the fervour of political zeal and the championship of particular opinions may tend to deprive of the confidence of a portion of those on whose claims they are to decide." It may, we think, be doubted whether the Lord Chief Justice here takes the safest ground upon which to place his decision. Surely the confidence which suitors place in a judge is won and retained, not by any consideration of what his political opinions are, but by the manner in which he discharges his judicial functions. A person may be an unfair and unjust judge who has no "fervour of political zeal." Indeed, the circumstance that a man holds very definite political opinions is the more likely to induce him to be careful not to permit them to influence his judicial decisions. It is a peculiar and happy characteristic of Englishmen that they can, habitually and without any effort, put aside their political opinions when absent from the political arena. A distinguished Frenchman, speaking of Parliament, has noticed this circumstance as furnishing a very favourable distinction between the politicians of France and of England. "Things the most disagreeable and the most personal are exchanged across the floor of the House of Lords or Commons; exaggerated accusations, banterings & outrages; but in the evening the combatants dine with each other and meet in the same drawing-room. It was not so in France, as we may remember, when a public life existed and agitated our minds." It is the same out of Parliament. The Master of the Rolls, who may sit in the House of Commons and take a strong party line; the Lord Chief Baron trying the *Alexandra Case*; even, may we not add, Mr. Beales, presiding in his revising court, all may, and do, forget that they are politicians, when engaged in a judicial investigation. We therefore rather demur to the Lord Chief Justice's view that a strong and active party bias ought to preclude the appointment to a revising barristership. At any rate, if such is to be the rule, let it be known. Let it be understood that, as in certain advertisements for servants, the public are warned that "no Irish need apply;" so in applications for revisorships, no violent politician need apply. There is another part of the Lord Chief Justice's letter which we think is also open to some exception. He says that the same reason which would make the original appointment of a revising barrister objectionable, ought to prevent his re-appointment. This would undoubtedly be true, if the appointment were really an annual one; that is to say, if, every year, the office became actually vacant, and new candidates were allowed to suggest themselves or to be suggested as fit to hold it; and if every existing revising barrister had, each year, to face once more, as he did when he was originally appointed, the fire of competition. But the practice is not so. It is quite of course to renew the appointment annually, unless there be some very strong reason to the contrary. Not long ago the Lord Chief Justice declined to re-appoint several gentlemen who held revisorships on the Northern Circuit, because they had ceased to travel the circuit. This act was generally applauded in the profession, where it was felt that such appointments

ought not to be conferred upon those who no longer bore the burden and heat of the day. But to refuse to renew the appointment on any other ground is a serious reflection upon the professional conduct of the holder, and ought not, we think, to be determined upon without much more consideration than need be given to the original appointment. Hopes have been excited, expectations raised, by the fact of the appointment, and the knowledge of its customary renewal, which ought not lightly to be set aside. Our great cause of complaint against Mr. Beales is that he, holding a judicial office, considered it to be not inconsistent with his duty to advise the members of the Reform League to act in defiant opposition to the Government. He was made aware, before the Hyde-park meeting took place, that the Government intended to prevent its being held, and yet he deliberately chose not only to advise that the programme should be carried out, but to place himself in the front of the affray. We should have been glad if the Lord Chief Justice had placed his refusal to renew the appointment not upon the ground of Mr. Beales' strong political bias (because that, with the views of Sir Alexander Cockburn, ought to have prevented his original appointment); nor upon the ground that he "occupied a prominent position in the political warfare of the day" (because that should have prevented the renewal of the appointment last year and possibly in previous years); but upon the ground that Mr. Beales led his followers on to defy the law, which, in his position of subject, barrister, and judge, he was bound implicitly to obey.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of the Queen's Bench has appointed Mr. Francis Henry Bacon, of Lincoln's-inn, to be one of the Revising Barristers for the county of Middlesex.

MR. WALPOLE's decision in the Toomer case, which has so surprised our contemporary the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has occasioned us no surprise whatever. No one who has watched Mr. Walpole's career could have expected from him a firm disapproval of the deliberate sentence of the judge in a case of this character. We say this, not from any disrespect for Mr. Walpole—far from it—but it was almost impossible for a Minister of such tender susceptibilities to overrule Mr. Justice Shée's vigorous sentence, to which it seems plain the judge is determined to adhere. Accordingly Mr. Walpole contents himself with suggesting that the young lady should be indicted for perjury. This is a singular suggestion to be made by a Home Secretary, because it implies, to a certain extent, a doubt as to the truthfulness of the lady's evidence. Besides, the friends of the prisoner were quite equal to the discovery of this remedy for their grievance for themselves. It is, we think, much more to be regretted that the jury should have been influenced by the judge who tried the case to give their verdict as they did, than that the Home Secretary should decline to interfere. It is most necessary that the public should be protected from hasty charges of this description—so easily made, but so difficult to prove satisfactorily—but, then, the protector of the public in such cases ought to be the judge presiding at the trial, whose duty it is to sift rather than to give an unnecessarily important air to the evidence which is given. At any rate it is his duty not to allow his own particular views of the probability of guilt in such cases to inflame the sentence which the verdict of the jury may require him to pronounce. It is unfortunate, no doubt, that Toomer should be so severely punished, but when we consider that, upon the admitted facts of the case, he was one of those social pests (of whom we now hear constantly) who issue false advertisements calling for women's help—a system which frequently succeeds in deceiving the unguarded to their ruin—our dissatisfaction at the result of the whole matter arises much more from a regret that the trial was not managed with quite the calmness which we had a right to expect, than from any feeling of compassion for the prisoner.

THOSE WHO HAVE ANY EXPERIENCE in a criminal court will all acknowledge how frequently convictions are obtained through the statements and confessions of the person accused, and in order to protect him from the consequences of his own frankness, the law of England, with its usual generosity, has laid down several salutary maxims to prevent, in certain cases, such statements or confessions from being received as evidence. Thus, anything, tending to criminate, which may be said by a prisoner to a person in authority who holds out as an inducement any temporal benefit, such as a possible diminution of punishment, is invariably excluded. But the same rule does not apply to answers to questions put by policemen and others with a simple view of eliciting the truth. These are admitted, and a counsel's only resource often is to animadvert on the "un-English" conduct of the unfortunate personage who has presumed to interrogate the prisoner. An attempt, however, was made at the recent Dorchester assizes to apply the rule of absolute exclusion to answers obtained from two prisoners by a superintendent of the county police. Mr. Collins, their counsel, submitted, on the authority of an Irish case cited in Cox and Saunders' Criminal Law Consolidation Acts, that the admission of answers so obtained was contrary to the policy of our law. But Mr. Justice Blackburn promptly overruled the objection.—"He had never heard of such a case; he could not suppose it to have taken place, and without better authority of some known reporter he should not act upon it." There can be no doubt as to the correctness of the learned judge's ruling. Indeed, the late Lord Denman actually went so far as to approve a sort of code of questions to be put by the police to persons in their custody. Copies of this code are in the possession of many of the county constabulary, and the writer of these lines has actually seen a copy produced in court by a constable who was being badgered by an acute cross-examiner, and who thus effectually "floored" his tormentor. Probably it was going too far to give judicial sanction in any shape to private interrogation of prisoners. Our whole system of procedure is litigious and not inquisitorial, and anything which has what Mr. Hughes would describe as a "smack" of the French system is repugnant to our feelings. We like to give even the greatest scoundrel a fair field. At the same time if a proper "caution" against self-crimination is given, there is no reason why a guilty man should not suffer from his own desire to get out of a scrape by telling lies. Of course the conduct of the interrogator forms a capital topic for a defending counsel, and he can descant as eloquently as he pleases on the brutality of the man who goes and asks the cross questions which produce the very crooked answers of a prisoner. "If such a state of things were allowed," said Mr. Collins at Dorchester, "the police would become a complete curse to the country." Now, to use an Americanism, such a statement, under the circumstances, was mere "gag." The superintendent, in the particular case Mr. Collins was dealing with, had told the prisoners to answer or not as they thought proper, and he added, "I should advise you to be cautious, because I may have to repeat what you say." There could, therefore, be no great tyranny or injustice in the repetition. The day may, possibly, be not far distant when the accused will be submitted to examination in open court, and then it would be well to hold no communication with him previously. But, until that day comes, it would be absurd to prevent a man who cannot give his own version of his case in open court from giving it in prison, even though he do so at the suggestion of a superintendent of police.

WHEN RAILWAYS first invaded London it will be within the recollection of many of our readers that trains were not taken to Euston Station by an engine, but were lowered by means of a rope, and it was many years before the steam-horse was permitted to come nearer to the centre of London than Chalk Farm. Whether it is that the public have become so accustomed to railways as to

believe them unobjectionable in towns, or whether it is simple carelessness, we cannot say, but now that there are many more reasons for excluding engines from the precincts of populous neighbourhoods the number of these nuisances which cross our streets is daily increasing. The Legislature has interfered and enacted that railway engines shall emit no smoke, and the engines have been permitted to pass over every line running into or through the metropolis. Regardless, however, of the public safety, the law appears to have made no regulation preventing the noise of the engine whistle from being constantly heard, and this noise has been a source of danger to the lives of persons passing along the streets adjacent to metropolitan railways. In the early part of last month a gentleman, a member of the profession, was on horseback passing along Waterloo-road when the noise of a whistle of a passing train so alarmed his horse that the rider was thrown, and a cabman passing at the time was kicked off his box by the horse and sustained such injuries that he died a month afterwards. No foresight on the part of the public can provide against such an accident, for it is obvious that with railways pervading every part of the town it will be hard to find a route out of London not crossed by a railway. What then is the remedy? If railway companies will not of their own accord provide a signal for the use of their engine drivers, unobjectionable for its noisiness, and forbid the use of the whistle within a certain distance of London, no doubt a way may be found to compel them to adopt such a course. That they will be forced to do so by the *vis major* of public opinion, without the aid of Parliament, we do not believe, but if resort is to be had to law making on the subject no time should be lost, for this nuisance is well-known to be one of the most prolific sources of street accidents. Perhaps the President of the Board of Trade will exercise his power in accordance with the resolution of the jury on the inquest of this unfortunate cabman, by putting a stop to an evil to which his attention has been specially directed.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE CIRCUITS still attracts the attention of the profession, and a "member of the Midland" "distributes" circuit business in the columns of the *Times* with the same coolness with which a diplomatist of the school of 1815 was accustomed to redistribute nationalities. The subject, however, cannot be settled by a few strokes of the pen. Whatever is done will provoke hostility and cause hardship in one way or other, and the Lord Chancellor before acting will doubtless take counsel with wiser and cooler men than the *Times* correspondent. The plan recommended by this enterprising writer involves, or is likely to involve, an interference with no less than six circuits:—the Northern, Midland, Oxford, Western, Norfolk and Home. First, Lancashire is to become isolated, so that the Northern will lose it altogether, and be left only with Durham, Newcastle, Carlisle, and Appleby. For the loss of Lancashire it is to be compensated by the return of Yorkshire. We question whether the members of the circuit will look favourably on the exchange. They are naturally attached to York, and would willingly renew the glories of the "grand court," held there every assizes, before what the Queen's Advocate would call "the rude hand of a reforming Chancellor" added the ancient city to the Midland. But barristers are not the men to sacrifice solid advantages to sentimental feelings, and Yorkshire would form a miserable equivalent for Lancashire. The Midland, again, will fight hard to retain their recent acquisition. The *Times* reporter in the circuit has already repudiated, on behalf of the working members of the circuit, all sympathy with the notion of parting with Leeds without a hard struggle. But then says the "member of the Midland," it is "perfectly clear" that Leicester, and perhaps Northampton, will be restored, and these, with Birmingham as a new assize town, will make a good circuit. We suppose, however, that the Norfolk

circuit will have something to say as to these dashing arrangements. Even now it yields an insignificant amount of business, and will assuredly be very loth to shrink back into its old dimensions. The Birmingham assize will unquestionably lighten Stafford, but "of course," we are told, "if the Oxford circuit is lightened too much, Bristol can be added to it, and the Western circuit compensated by a slice out of the Home, which is far too heavy." It is really difficult to point out the preposterous absurdity of this paragraph. Bristol is at present the *only* place on the Western which yields any civil business worth speaking of, and the circuit, with one voice, would refuse to part with it unless indeed Surrey were given them in exchange. No other county on the Home is worth having. The cause lists in Hertfordshire, Kent, and Sussex seldom reach two figures. The Home circuit, in fact, is Surrey; for the Essex business is as light as that in the three other counties we have mentioned. Moreover, it is an entire mistake to say that the circuit is "far too heavy;" it consumes at present no more time than the Western, and less by far than the Northern or Midland. There is only one great cause list—viz., the Surrey list—and that is usually what is known as "rotten." Half the cases entered never come to trial at all, whilst those which are tried can be quickly disposed of, as the two judges are both able to sit at Nisi Prius after the first day or two, owing to the number of prisoners being, generally speaking, very small.

We have now commented on all the proposals of the "Member of the Midland." They appear to us to combine the *maximum* of inconvenience with the *minimum* of advantage. Changes there must be it is true, but we hope they will be made with deliberation, and with a due regard to the general interests of the whole profession. We shall shortly return to this subject and endeavour to suggest a plan more equitable than that sketched out by the facile pen of the *Times* correspondent.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PAROCHIAL SHORTCOMINGS.

The Sanitary Act of last session will, we hope, inaugurate a new and better system for the preservation of public health. The plan of giving powers to parish guardians which they may use or neglect at their option has been found to be wholly ineffective. Nothing but force will move the great family of Bumble to activity. With the enemy at their gates, with cholera actually present in some cases, the "parochial" authorities declined to "move on." *Stare super antiquas vias*. "To stick to the dirty old ways," has been, and would have continued to be their motto, had not the Legislature at last deprived them of a discretion which they seldom exercised, and should never have possessed. In the last report of Mr. Simon, the medical officer of the Privy Council, a long catalogue of parishes is given where the local functionaries evinced a stubborn resolution to do nothing. We take one union as an example of the working, or rather of the *not* working, of the old law. As long ago as September in last year, complaints reached the council office from the Malling Union, that although cholera had shown itself and fever was prevalent, the guardians would not enforce the Public Health or Nuisances Removal Acts. Open cesspools were breeding pestilence. Polluted water was propagating disease. Still nothing was done, and accordingly on the 14th of September the Lords of the Council wrote to try and stir up the "Board" to action. Nearly a fortnight passed before any reply was vouchsafed, and then came the satisfactory intelligence that a meeting was summoned for the 11th October! Thus almost a month was gained for disease and death to make their way. On the 11th October the meeting was held, and a resolution passed to the effect that it was inexpedient to adopt the Nuisances Removal Act. Five weeks more were wasted in a fruitless attempt on the part of the original complainants to rouse the "Board." But all effort was un-

availing against the sluggish obstinacy of the local authorities, who finally, on the 18th November, determined to let things be as they were, and who thereby deliberately suffered the district they were morally, at all events, bound to protect, to run the risk of being decimated by the approaching epidemic. So flagrant a neglect of duty caused the Privy Council to lay a case on the subject before the law officers of the Crown, whose opinion was, that the guardians were legally justified in the course they pursued. "It is evident," they said, "that the Legislature has hitherto thought it sufficient to rely mainly on the vigilance and discretion of the local authorities without providing against any perverseness or voluntary neglect on their part; and the present case seems to show, that in some districts at all events, further security is required for the public good." What have been the results of relying on the "vigilance and discretion" referred to, the public knows too well. They may be found in hundreds of filthy and overcrowded courts in our great cities, where the miserable inhabitants scarcely ever breathe a single breath of pure air, or drink a single drop of pure water. We are glad to believe that this shocking state of things will now pass away, and that ere long overcrowding will be as uncommon in towns as in the country.

There can be no doubt, that next to bad drainage, overcrowded houses are the principal causes of disease. Few of our readers probably have any idea of the extent to which the evil now to be remedied has gone. In Bethnal Green, for instance, it is far from uncommon to find a whole family—father, mother, and four or five children of all ages—lodged in one miserable room. Health would be out of the question even if the room received a proper supply of air. But it is rendered a thousand times more unhealthy from the fact that no pure air reaches it at all. Generally speaking, such a humble dwelling would be found in a side alley leading from a narrow street, or, to use the language of Mr. Simon, in one of those closed courts "surrounded by high buildings and approached by narrow and perhaps winding gangways, where houses of the meanest sort stand *acre after acre* of them back to back, shut from all enjoyment of light and air, with nothing but privies and dustbins to look upon." The new Act, if properly applied and vigorously acted upon, will sweep away these wretched tenements. Under its provisions, "any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inmates," is to be considered a "nuisance" within the meaning of the Nuisances Removal Acts, and "it shall be the duty of the nuisance authority to make from time to time, either by itself or its officers, inspection of the district with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist calling for abatement under the powers of the Nuisances Removal Acts." Thus the duty of inspection is rendered imperative, and houses occupied in a manner dangerous or prejudicial to health being made "nuisances," will, it is to be hoped, shortly disappear. In case the "nuisance authority," which is, in fact, generally the Board of Guardians, fails to do its duty, as it very likely may fail even in spite of the imperative language of the new Act, it is further provided, that "in any place within the jurisdiction of a nuisance authority, the chief officer of police within that place, by and under the directions of one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, on its being proved to his satisfaction that the nuisance authority has made default in doing its duty, may institute any proceeding which the nuisance authority of such place might institute with respect to the removal of nuisances." The Act contains other provisions of an equally beneficial character, the object of which is to prevent an excessive number of persons from occupying the same house or room, and to enforce the proper means of cleanliness and domestic accommodation.

Before closing this article we have one more remark to make, which we could wish to see reiterated and enforced in every newspaper in England. The same Legislature which has just passed the Sanitary Act, is occu-

ried session after session in creating the misery and filth it is now attempting to cure. Parliamentary sanction is too often given to the making of vast public works of various descriptions necessitating the wholesale eviction of hundreds of the poor of our great cities, and more especially of London, without the smallest consideration for the certain fate of these outcasts. We congratulate ourselves sometimes that a new railway or public building sweeps away an acre or two of mean houses, or "opens up" a network of fever stricken alleys. But we should not forget that unless the families thus robbed of their homes are provided for either by the public or the promoters of the undertaking, to the exigencies of which they fall victims, the horrors of overcrowding will certainly make their appearance in an aggravated form. Surely the Legislature should in every case insist upon some provisions in railway and other similar bills for the benefit of the poor people, who, like the denizens of Holborn-valley, are frequently turned out of their dwellings at a week's notice.

Last session something was done in the right direction but not enough. "Permission" was given to the Public Works Loan Commissioners to lend local authorities and public companies money for the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes. But we know by experience what is the probable result of mere permissive legislation. Permission to lend is useless unless there is an obligation to borrow. Companies should be *forced* to provide at least in some small degree for the poor creatures displaced by their operations. It is a melancholy reflection that our boasted metropolitan improvements are the cause of so much individual misery. The preservation of the public health no less than common humanity demands speedy measures of alleviation. Overcrowding must be prevented as well as cured. Parliament ought not long to be guilty of the hypocrisy of increasing the evils with one hand which it is endeavouring to mitigate with the other.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. BEALES.

The following correspondence has been published:—

"40, Hertford-street, August 22, 1866.

"Dear Sir,—I regret that I cannot, consistently with my sense of public duty, re-appoint you as a revising barrister for the metropolitan district on the ensuing registration. The very active and leading part you have recently taken in a political agitation of no ordinary character would, as it appears to me, make such an appointment inexpedient for the public service. I am very far from thinking that to entertain or to express decided political opinions ought to be considered as disqualifying a member of the bar from holding offices as a revising barrister. In making these appointments I have looked only to the fitness of the candidates, and have never stopped to inquire what were their political views. But, on the other hand, I must say I do not think it desirable that a gentleman holding what, in the view of many persons would be deemed extreme opinions, and occupying a prominent position in the political warfare of the day—whether on the one side or on the other—should be appointed to decide judicially on the claims of persons to vote in the election of Members of Parliament. I do not indeed, for my own part, believe that members of the bar, though entertaining strong political views, might not, in the vast majority of instances, be safely entrusted with the duty of deciding on the political rights of persons holding opposite opinions. I am fully satisfied that no strength of political bias would impair the perfect integrity and sense of justice which you would bring to the discharge of judicial functions, even on a political matter. But I cannot help thinking that in the appointment of a revising barrister something more is required than the assurance that the officer appointed will discharge his duty honestly and efficiently. It is not enough that the partisan and fervid politician of to-day may be trusted to assume to-morrow the calmness and freedom from bias and passion which are essential to the office of the judge. Some consideration is, I think, due to the parties whose rights are about to be dealt with; nor, in my humble judgment, should anyone be appointed to adjudicate on those rights who is certain to prove unacceptable to a

considerable portion of those who will have to appear before him. We all know how much of passion and prejudice is ever mixed up with everything that has relation to politics, and under no circumstances is the judicial office so subject to suspicion and distrust as when the subject-matter of the judgment involves considerations of a political character. The reasons for which the judges of the land are expected to abstain from mixing in party strife appear to me to apply with equal force to every form of the judicial office in which questions of a political nature can arise, and eminently so to that branch of it which has to deal with the right of voting for Members of Parliament. It would be vain to expect that the decisions of one deemed to be a strong political partisan, fresh from the heat and turmoil of political conflict, could carry with them that confidence which it is so essential that the administration of judicial functions should always inspire. The beaten suitor if belonging to the opposite party, would naturally be disposed to ascribe his defeat to the partiality or bias of the judge, and his friends would be too ready to share in his belief. In the course of an extensive registration questions of nicety and difficulty frequently arise in which evidence and arguments are clearly balanced, in which each party are sanguine of success, in which the judge does not pronounce without hesitation, and in which the grounds of the decision will not always carry conviction to the minds of those to whom it is adverse. In such cases, if the judge is known to be a man of extreme zeal and ardour in political matters, there will be—such is human nature—a tendency to suspect, however unjustly, that the decision, if not absolutely corrupt, has, at all events, been influenced by the party feeling of the judge. Every unbiassed mind will, I think, agree with me that this is a result which should be avoided, if possible, in the interest of the suitor, the public, and the judge himself. The defeated suitor should, at least, have the satisfaction of feeling that he has suffered nothing from the partiality or unfairness of the judge. The judge, on the other hand, should have the satisfaction of knowing that the party against whom he decides can have no ground for questioning the purity of his motives, or the honesty of his judgment. I am reluctant to depart from the usual course of re-appointing gentlemen who have served the office of revising barrister in the preceding year, but as each annual appointment is, to all intents and purposes, a new one, I think that where a state of circumstances has arisen which, had they then existed, would have deterred me from making the appointment in the first instance, I ought not to renew it. And inasmuch as, had you now applied to me for the first time, I should not, for the reasons I have already given—whatever might have been my own confidence in you, or my desire, personally, to oblige you—have felt justified in appointing you, it appears to me that I cannot with propriety renew your appointment on the present occasion. I have entered thus fully into the reasons which have influenced me in not re-appointing you, in order that you may see that I have not acted arbitrarily, or without having given full consideration to the matter. I trust you will do me the justice to believe that it is not on account of the particular opinions you have recently been advocating that I have thought it right to adopt the course I am now taking. I proceed on the simple principle that it is desirable, for the reasons I have already set forth, that the office of a judicating on electoral rights should not be committed to judges whom the fervour of political zeal and the championship of particular opinions may tend to deprive of the confidence of a portion of those on whose claims they are to decide. I shall regret if my decision herein should cause you any annoyance. I trust you will believe that I am actuated by no other motive than a conscientious sense of public duty. I had much satisfaction in appointing you when you applied to me in 1861. I should have been glad to renew the appointment this year; but, as I have already explained, I do not feel that I could do so with a proper regard to what is due to those on whose rights you would have to adjudicate.

"I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

"Edmond Beales, Esq.

"A. E. COCKBURN.

"P.S.—You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter. I am desirous it should be known that it is not from any doubt of your faithfully discharging the duties of the office that I have refrained from again appointing you."

"Osborn-house, West Brompton, August, 24, 1866.

"My Lord,—I feel certain that it must have been as painful for you to write as for me to receive the letter which reached me yesterday evening, communicating your intention of not renewing my appointment as revising barrister for the county of Middlesex, not on account of any deficiency on my part in discharging the duties of the office, but solely on account of the active and leading part I have recently taken in a political agitation of no ordinary character; this making, as your Lordship considers, my re-appointment inexpedient for the public service. I appreciate to the utmost the kindly and friendly spirit which prevades your Lordship's letter, and which induced you to enter so fully into the reasons which have influenced your decision. I accept at once, and in the full assurance of its truth, your Lordship's statement that you are actuated by no other motive than a conscientious sense of public duty, and I am as fully conscious of having myself been actuated by no other sense, by none but the most pure and upright motives in all my conduct, both professional and political. I have the entire testimony of my own conscience that you do me no more than simple justice when you express yourself as fully satisfied that no strength of political bias would impair the perfect integrity and sense of justice which I would bring to the discharge of judicial functions, even on a political matter, and that your refraining from again appointing me is not from any doubt of my faithfully discharging the duties of the office. The best proof of this being but simple justice to me is—that I have never yet discharged the duties of my office without being as warmly complimented by the Conservative as by the Liberal agents for my perfect impartiality. Moreover, you may remember that when you kindly did me the honour of first appointing me to the office it was by appointing me as additional revising-barrister, in consequence of the register being in such a state that the ordinary staff of barristers could not get through the onerous work of revising the lists. I have both pleasure and pride in being able to state that my exertions have rendered that duty a comparatively easy one, and that the register is now more perfect and correct than it had been for years before my appointment. Under all the circumstances I trust I may be excused when, with all the unfeigned respect and warm esteem which I entertain for your Lordship, I venture to suggest whether some proof or well-founded complaint of inefficiency or partiality in the discharge of my duties ought not to have preceded such a measure as that of not renewing my appointment. I have said I have felt pain, my Lord, in receiving your communication, but the pain is not so much on account of the loss, and the other, possibly, serious consequent injury to myself in my profession, or the unjust or malevolent reflections it may bring upon me in some quarters, as on account of the very injurious and dangerous effect it may produce on the public mind, especially in forcing the people to the conviction that no man, particularly no man in such a situation or profession as mine, however upright in the discharge of his functions, can sincerely and warily advocate what he considers their rights without the risk of subjecting himself to very serious personal loss, to the possibility of being made a victim of party misrepresentation and rancour; and that for a man to hold any judicial position it is necessary for him to suppress and stifle his real and honest opinions.

"Thanking your Lordship again, and very sincerely, for all your kind and flattering expressions towards myself, and for the permission to make what use I please of your letter—which I presume includes its publication, if necessary—and deeply regretting, for personal as well as more weighty reasons, that your Lordship should have felt it advisable and right to withhold the renewal of my appointment, I am, my Lord, yours very truly and faithfully,

"EDMOND BEALES.

"The Right Hon. Sir A. E. Cockburn, Bart.,
"Lord Chief Justice."

EDWIN JAMES AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.—After having taken out his papers, upon his arrival in the country, and a residence of five years, Mr. James is now enrolled a citizen in the United States. He has abstained, until his right of citizenship was perfected, from all interference in politics, but is now expected to occupy a prominent place upon the questions which affect the interest and welfare of his adopted home.

REVIEWS.

The Law relating to Boundaries and Fences. By ARTHUR JOSEPH HUNT, Barrister-at-Law. London: Butterworths. 1866.

This is a concise well-written book, on a small but not unimportant subject, and displays considerable care both in arrangement and detail, commencing with some general observations on the meaning of the word boundary and the principle on which descriptions of boundaries are to be understood, and then proceeds to a consideration, first of natural boundaries, such as the sea shore, rivers, &c., and particularly of the questions so frequently arising out of change of bed in rivers, accretions by silt from the sea, &c., in which the results of the authorities are shortly stated, with just so much detail as to put any one wanting accurate information as to a particular point on the right track for inquiry, without incurring the book with minute distinctions not often valuable in actual practice.

Then, after dealing similarly with the law as to "fences," in which he commences by disposing of the vulgar error, that "the owner of a boundary fence, consisting of a bank with a ditch on the outside, is entitled to four feet of width for the base of the bank and four for the ditch," and in relation to which he devotes separate chapters to the duty of fencing imposed upon railway companies, and on the owners of mines and quarries, he proceeds to a consideration of the important questions relating to party walls, and then entering somewhat in detail into the mutual rights and liabilities of landlord and tenant in relation to fences. Then follows a series of chapters relating to public and quasi-public rights, such as the rights of parishes, churchwardens, &c.; to the rights as affected by various public Acts of Parliament, such as the Highway, Turnpike, and Inclosure Acts; to the rights relating to boundary trees and hedges; and to the questions arising under the new Land Acts.

The author goes at considerable length into the question of the nature and admissibility of evidence in matters of boundary, ending with a short statement of the principal remedies at law, in equity, and by prosecution, in case of violation of or injury to boundaries.

From this short *resumé* of the principal features of the work before us it will be seen that the author very carefully and completely dissects his subject, and then succinctly treats of the parts. The work is, in many respects, very similar to Mr. Craig's *Treatise on Woods and Trees* already noticed in this journal, and is calculated to fill, in its own department, much the same sort of position.

The Law of Wills as Administered by the Court of Probate in England. By F. A. Inderwick, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: William Maxwell, Bell-yard; Dublin: Hodges, Son, & Co.

The great work of Mr. Jarman has so ransacked every nook and corner of testamentary law that but little has been left, in the way of original commentary, to succeeding writers in the same path. This treatise on wills, however, is not confined to the law of wills, properly so-called, but branches out into disquisitions on legacies and conveyancing. The collation of those parts of Jarman that strictly relate to his peculiar province is, therefore, no gainless or ungracious task. The "*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*" are comparatively useless to the practitioner, until brought within his reach in an accessible form.

The numerous *brochures* compiled with this object are all open to the charge of great incompleteness; nor can Mr. Inderwick's, from its size, be entirely exempt from this defect. It is, however, so far as we have been able to ascertain from an examination of its contents, a very useful and tolerably complete work, and certainly supplies a much felt want.

Avoiding the more general range of inquiry comprised in Mr. Jarman's treatise, the author confines himself chiefly to the machinery of will-making. The first chapter appropriately treats "of the capacity to make a will." Under this heading the wills of married women under powers or settlements, and with consent of their husbands, are very well treated of; as also the wills of idiots, imbeciles, and lunatics, and of persons subject to force, fear, fraud, or undue influence. With respect to wills by married women, Mr. Inderwick observes (p. 10), "A married woman may dispose by will of property settled to her separate use, and of the accumulations therefrom; for, having property se-

cured to her sole use, she takes it with all the incidents of property, amongst which is the right to dispose of it by will." The author has here correctly, in our opinion, stated the law on the matter; but he does not appear to be aware that the right of a married woman to dispose of the *inheritance* of lands settled to her separate use otherwise than by a deed acknowledged or under a power, has been for many years the subject of great differences of opinion amongst the highest legal authorities. Last year, indeed, the point was decided in the manner stated by Mr. Inderwick, but the adjudication not having been by the House of Lords, the law on the matter can hardly be considered settled, considering the great conflict of authority that has so long existed respecting it.

On most points connected with the making or revoking of wills, Mr. Inderwick furnishes a good deal of very useful matter in a very few words. With respect to the revival of revoked wills, however, the author ought to have briefly shown the distinction between the revival of a revoked will by a codicil, where the will had been followed by another will (*Lord Walpole v. Earl of Oxford*, 3 Ves. 402), and the revival of a will followed only by one or more codicils, 1 Jarm. 175, 3rd ed. As the author's object, however, was not to unfold with any degree of detail the various leading rules of testamentary law, we cannot find much fault with omissions against which he perhaps never intended to provide.

This little work comprises a very considerable amount of useful matter generally on the branch of law to which it relates; and to those who are not in possession of a Jarman will be found to comprise answers to most of the points which are found troublesome in practice. The present edition comprises a nucleus of solid matter around which further accumulations may be easily made. The table of contents is sufficiently copious, but as it does not refer to the pages, this detracts considerably from the utility of the work. It is, however, on the whole, a good and useful *brochure*, and does credit to its author.

A Treatise on the Jurisdiction, Pleadings, and Practice of the County Courts in Equity. By EDMUND CHISHOLM BATTEN and HENRY LUDLOW, Barristers-at-Law. London: Amer. 1866.

Amid the host of different treatises which have been called into being by the County Court Equitable Jurisdiction Act, none seems to have been composed with more care, or to be more adapted to the requirements of the profession, than the work before us. The editors have, indeed, been compelled by the necessities of their position, to rush into print before any authority was, or could have been, obtained on the new provisions of the statute, and, therefore, they were, in a great measure, compelled to confine themselves to an exposition of the principles of the Court of Chancery as regards the particular subjects of jurisdiction dealt with by the new Act, with conjectural applications of these principles to possible cases in the new courts. Both of these functions seem to have been well performed; the work, so far as it is a sort of "Chancery Practice," is very concise, and dealing, as it necessarily does, with only the elements of that practice, is necessarily simple; while, at the same time, all the points likely to arise in the county courts are carefully mentioned, and the authorities bearing on the subjects clearly, and, so far as we have been able to test it, accurately referred to; indeed, the table of cases (including the omission of the references) seems to us one of the very best parts of the book. One deficiency, however, we feel bound to notice in this respect, the more so because it is a fault into which a legal author is so apt to fall, that a large proportion of the text-books which have come under our cognizance are more or less open to the objection, and, at the same time, so easy of avoidance that a very small amount of care indeed, when verifying the references, would suffice entirely to obviate it. We refer to the absence of multiple references, the result of which is that the practitioner whose shelves do not contain the particular reports cited, is unable to make any use of the reference, although the case referred to is actually in his possession. Now, the favourite reports of Messrs. Batten and Ludlow are the so-called "authorised" reports, and we have not found above half-a-dozen cases in the entire book where any other reference is given to a decision cited from any of the authorised. This may be very convenient to equity Queen's counsel, but is very much the contrary to the country practitioners, for whose benefit the book was

principally, we presume, written. The *Weekly Reporter*, the *Law Times*, with or without the addition of the *Law Journal*, form, ordinarily the stock of reports of a country solicitor, and if the learned authors of the work before us had taken the trouble to refer to the "ephemeral" reports of the numerous cases they have cited, as well as to the "authorised," they would have greatly added to the utility of their book. They are not, indeed, in this respect, worse than many of their *confrères*, but we presume that they would gladly "approve themselves as better," and we regret that they should have omitted so simple and effectual an expedient for the purpose.

The book contains, as usual, a *verbatim* copy of the Act and Orders, and also, which is not quite so usual, a copy of various other Acts, more or less germane to the subject. The Trustee Act and Trustee Relief Act seems properly enough introduced, on the assumption that the book is intended for practitioners not likely to be in possession of the statutes at large, but we confess that we do not see the same excuse for a reprint of portions of the Chancery Practice Acts (13 & 14 Vict. c. 25; 15 & 16 Vict. cc. 80, 86; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 27, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 42). It may be true enough, as stated by the learned authors in their preface, that in matters not otherwise provided for, the county court judges will be bound to follow the analogy of the practice of the Court of Chancery; but, even supposing that to be so, the type to be imitated would be the general practice of the Court flowing from its general principles (which, of course, are binding on all courts of equitable jurisdiction), not statutory provisions specially adapted to the particular circumstances of that particular court. It is well settled that the Common Law Procedure Act 1854, s. 18, does not apply to the county courts in their common law jurisdiction, and yet it would seem far more naturally applicable to them than the provisions of Cairns' and Rolfe's Acts to the equitable jurisdiction of the same courts. Again, it is admitted that the Acts for regulating the practice of the High Court do not apply to the pachtinate courts if not named, and yet their general procedure is, what that of the county court is not, a mere reflex of the procedure in chancery. While, therefore, we admit the proposition that the practice of the Court of Chancery forms 'an example of ascribed merit for imitation by the new court,' we cannot therefrom deduce that the county courts are invested with statutory powers, or subjected to statutory requisitions, not clearly given or imposed by their own Act. If the argument of Messrs. Batten and Ludlow was true to the extent of justifying their practice, it would follow that equity suits in the county should be printed, and printed in the particular manner furnished for bills in chancery, for the County Court Orders are perfectly silent on the subject; this would not really be more extravagant than the application of the rules of section 42 of the Chancery Procedure Act, to the county courts, as more than one county court judge has been rash enough to do. The book, however, even if there be some redundancy in this respect, is calculated to be very valuable to practitioners in the county courts in both branches of the profession, and would probably not be without value even to some of their Honours, the judges of those courts.

COURTS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR STUART'S CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.)

Aug. 25.—*Re Bank of London (Limited)*.—Mr. PEAKE in this case went through a long list of creditors as certified by the Chief Clerk of Vice-Chancellor Wood; and after minute inquiry in each case, signed 570 cheques, which were delivered to the liquidators, for the payment of 6s. 8d. in the pound.

Aug. 28.—*Pentfold v. Reynell*.—This was a third application for time to answer. The defendant in the case was a solicitor, and it was alleged that he was purposely keeping out of the way to avoid service. On the part of the defendant it was stated that there was no wilful avoidance of service, but that the defendant was ill.

The application was ordered to stand over till Friday, in order that the address of the defendant might be given so that he might be served.

Lowless & Co. for the plaintiff.

Brown for the defendant.

Knott v. Knott.—A question arises in this case as to whether certain property is devised by will, or whether it goes to an uncle. This was the first application for time. Although the summons asked for a month, the applicant said he should require two months.

The CHIEF CLERK pointed out that he could not give more time than was asked by the summons, and if more time were wanted the summons must be amended.

Solicitors, Dyne & Harvey and Dane.

Jones v. Alchin.—In this case the appearance was on the 30th of July; the interrogatories ought to have been filed on the 7th of August, and there would be fourteen days after that to put in a voluntary answer. The summons taken out for leave to answer voluntarily was on the 23rd.

The CHIEF CLERK held that it was two days too late, but leave was given upon payment of costs to amend the summons notwithstanding the time had expired.

Rhodes for the plaintiff.

Jones, Blaxland, & Co. for the defendant.

The Marquis of Bute v. Lewis.—This was a bill of peace, an action of ejectment had been brought, and there had been a motion to restrain the action. Three months' time was asked and allowed.

Clarke for the plaintiff.

The British Equitable Assurance Company v. Vale of North Railway Company.—In this case an order had been obtained upon injunction to stay a common law action. Two months' time was asked. It was opposed upon the ground that if so long a period were allowed it might render it necessary to bring before the Court a defendant who had been examined before the coroner.

The CHIEF CLERK said he could not enter into those matters, and made the order.

Gover for the plaintiffs.

Doyle for the defendants.

Lloyd v. The Lancashire Railway Company.—This was the third application for time, and a month was asked. It was said that it was absolutely necessary to consult the engineer of the company who was at present from home, and that the counsel who had the preparation of the answer was out of town.

Time allowed upon payment of costs.

Emmet & Co. for the plaintiff.

Woodcock & Ryland for the defendants.

Bank of Hindustan v. New Zealand Banking Company (Limited).—This was a summons taken out for leave to file interrogatories. The Bank of Hindustan had filed a bill against the New Zealand Banking Company (Limited), upon that an application was made to the Chief Clerk for leave to amend the bill, which leave he gave, but he did not go further; and therefore it was necessary to come for permission to file interrogatories. It was desired to know what had become of the proceeds of certain bills of lading, and the proceeds of some wool which arrived in this country from New Zealand.

The CHIEF CLERK adjourned the matter till Wednesday, the 5th of September.

Flux & Argles for the plaintiffs.

Mackenzie for the defendants, the liquidators of the New Zealand Banking Company.

Discount Corporation (Limited) v. Luckie.—In this case there were two summonses—one for time to answer, and another to file affidavits of documents. A consent to fourteen days' time was produced.

Flux & Argles for the plaintiffs.

Thomas & Hollams for the defendant.

Accidental Marine Insurance Company v. Mercali.—In this case three weeks' time to answer was consented to upon payment of six shillings and eightpence costs.

Walters & Bubb for the plaintiffs.

Thomas & Hollams for the defendant.

Re Randolph Hotel Company (Limited).—This case had stood over for an affidavit as to the assets which were likely to come to the hands of the official liquidator. The property of the company consists of freehold land, the hotel, building, and furniture, &c., situate at Oxford, all of which were subject to several mortgages and charges, and the mortgages were at present in possession. The business of the hotel was now being carried on with the consent of the mortgagees; and it appeared that the sum received for the

last six months for the hotel business was £4,985. The company also possessed a chemist's shop and dwelling-house, a stable, and public-house, producing an annual rental of £500, and there was now standing to the credit of the company at their bankers about £300. A receiver was appointed by consent, to pass his accounts every three months, and give security for £5,000. He was to receive the sum at the bankers, and all moneys necessary to carry on the business as a going concern.

Lawrance, Pleice, & Boyer for creditor and official liquidator.

Philpot for the company.

Re Argood Colliery Company (Limited).—This was a summons for the appointment of an official liquidator, but it was stated that communications had been received from the country stating that negotiations were now being carried on which might render the liquidation unnecessary, and it was asked that it might stand over.

Adjourned till Friday.

Blakely & Beswick for the petitioning creditor.

Venables v. Farmer.—This was an application on behalf of the receiver to sell a brewery and utensils in Foregate-street, Stafford, it being stated that the business had stopped, and that the materials were spoiling. The rent was going on and the landlord had threatened to distrain, and in consequence, as it was alleged, of the obstructive conduct of the defendant three bailiffs were necessary to be kept upon the premises.

Order made upon condition of amendment of the summons.

Gregory & Co. for the plaintiff; defendant, who had been served in person, did not appear.

Re Contract Corporation Company (Limited).—Mr. Linklater (Linklater & Hackwood) appeared for the official liquidators upon an adjourned summons, and also in pursuance of advertisements which had been issued calling upon contributories, who had been found by the Chief Clerk's certificate, to show cause why a call should not be made to the amount of £30. Prior to the vacation the conclusion came to was that a call of £30 would be proper and reasonable, and but for a technical objection taken at the time by some of the contributories, that call would have been made. The objection was, that the summons calling upon the contributories to show cause why the call should not be made was dated on the very same day upon which the certificate of the settlement of the list was filed. The summons itself was clearly regular, but it was returnable before the expiration of the eight days allowed for objections or any applications on the part of contributories to vary that certificate. Under the circumstances Mr. Church adjourned the matter, giving liberty to apply in the vacation; and, therefore, it was stated the parties were now before the Chief Clerk in the same position as they would have been if the eight days had expired.

Mr. Layton (Edwards, Layton, & Jaques), for contributories, contended that inasmuch as the summons was bad, no adjournment of it could make it good, because there could not be an adjournment of that which was no summons at all. He also desired to have an inspection of the books.

The CHIEF CLERK said that all he had to see was that all persons had had due notice of the summons.

Mr. Layton desired to have an opportunity of going before the judge on that point.

Mr. Partington (Ewbank & Partington), for other contributories, said the question was whether the notice which had been given was to be considered good notice of the original summons, and he contended that it was not.

Mr. Willoughby objected that one of the affidavits was not filed till the morning of the application, and that the parties had not had an opportunity of seeing it. He desired to go before the judge.

Mr. Thomas (Thomas & Hollams) appeared on behalf of creditors to the amount of a quarter of a million, and supported the proposal for a call of £30, stating that he thought it should have been more.

Mr. Head objected to any order for a call being made upon him upon the ground that on the 8th of August he took out a summons to show cause against the call, and it was adjourned till the 15th of November. Consequently till that was disposed of he was not liable to pay a call.

Mr. Partington said that he was in the same position.

The CHIEF CLERK suggested that some arrangement might be made, that the call should not be enforced in the case of persons whose summonses stood adjourned.

Mr. Linklater said on the part of the official liquidator he would adopt the suggestion of the Chief Clerk, and undertake not to enforce the call until the 15th of November.

Mr. Clarence Harcourt appeared for several contributories and contended that no order could be made unless it applied to all contributories alike.

Mr. Linklater referred the Chief Clerk to the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, s. 102.

The CHIEF CLERK said that seemed to meet Mr. Harcourt's objection, because it appeared by the section that the Court could order calls to be paid "by all or any for the time being settled on the list."

After considerable discussion it was arranged that the matter should stand over till Friday, in order that application might be made to the Master of the Rolls to hear the matter, and that Mr. Edwards should communicate with his Lordship as representing the shareholders, and Mr. Linklater as representing the official liquidators.

Re Overend, Gurney, & Co. (Limited).—This was an adjourned summons, the object of which was to obtain inspection of the books of the company. Nothing new, either in fact or law, was elicited, with the exception that Mr. Lewis had, acting upon the suggestion of the Chief Clerk, joined other shareholders with Mr. Dundas, whom he previously represented; and the aggregate liability of his clients was a quarter of a million. It is, consequently, unnecessary to repeat what appeared in this Journal on Saturday last.

The CHIEF CLERK, after a lengthened discussion, made the order for inspection upon Mr. Lewis's summons, but adjourned its operation till Thursday, in order that arrangements might in the meantime be made in the selection of some person to represent the general body of shareholders; and consult with the liquidators as to convenient times and modes of examination.

Mr. George Lewis (Lewis & Lewis) appeared on the adjourned summons; Messrs. Bircham & Co. for committee of supervision; Mr. Mackenzie (Mackenzie & Co.); Messrs. Maynard, Son, & Co. for contributories; Messrs. Young, Vallings, & Co. for official liquidators; Dr. Thom, Mr. Partington, and Mr. Shepherd, contributories, appeared and were heard in person.

Aug. 29.—*The General Steam Navigation Company v. Dale.*—The question in this case has reference to the collision which occurred between the *Arno* and the *Medina*. A summons had been taken out before the vacation in Vice-Chancellor Wood's Chambers; an order was made upon that in the usual way for an affidavit as to documents within seven days after service of the order. The office was closed for the vacation before the order could be drawn up. They now took out another summons for the same purpose; and an order having already been made, it was asked that the application be refused with costs.

Pearce, Phillips, & Pearce for plaintiffs; *Matthews* for defendant.

Purbut v. The Asiatic Banking Corporation.—This was a summons for leave to file a supplemental answer, there having been some misunderstanding with regard to the interrogatories. The plaintiff did not object, but asked that the defendant should pay the costs. Leave given, costs to be costs in the cause.

Field & Co. for plaintiff; *Flux & Ayles* for defendants.

Re Blakely Ordnance Company (Limited).—This was a summons taken out by a Mr. Henry Layton asking that, notwithstanding the order to wind up of the 28th of July, 1866, he might be at liberty to proceed with his suit against the company. The winding-up order was before the answer was put in, but the interrogatories had been served. The matter not being pressing, it was adjourned till the 31st of October.

Courtenay & Croome for company; *Harrison & Lewis* and *Cunliffe & Beaumont* for creditors.

Re Tavistock Iron Works Company (Limited).—In this case there had been an appointment of a provisional official liquidator merely to continue existing contracts, and it was asked whether in such a case it was necessary that the appointment should be advertised, and the Chief Clerk decided in the negative, thinking it a needless expense.

Cunliffe & Beaumont for liquidator.

Beresford v. Tennant.—In this case the plaintiff charges the defendant, who is his solicitor, with misconduct in the purchase and sale of some property which took place some

years ago. The matter was stated to be heavy, and two months' time to plead was asked, this being the first application. The application was granted.

Wilkinson & Co. for plaintiff; *Darley* for defendant.

Pickering v. International Contract Company (Limited).—This was a summons, on behalf of two of the defendants, for a month's further time to answer, and also for an enlargement of time to the 30th of September for making affidavit of documents. There had been a recent change of solicitors, and time was given to amend some informality in the summons, notwithstanding that the time had expired.

Vallance & Randall and *Angier* appeared for the parties.

Wood v. Thomas.—In this case the administratrix had got into possession of a public-house which she had let to one Jarvis; and, therefore it could not be stated in the conditions of sale when possession could be given to the purchaser. Time consequently was asked and granted, to make some arrangement with the person in possession.

Vaughan France for the applicant.

Re Bank of London (Limited).—This was a summons for leave to seal a certificate of satisfaction, the provisional liquidator being unable to do so without the leave of the Court. Leave granted on proof of satisfaction of the debt.

Paine & Layton for the liquidator.

Re Bradley, Infants.—In this case two wards of court had been sent out of their jurisdiction to Jersey to school. They had returned to their guardian to spend their holidays, at the conclusion of which he dispatched them by railway en route for Jersey, giving them sufficient to pay their fares, and some pocket-money. They left by the train, but when they arrived at London from Dover, instead of proceeding on their journey, they went to the house of their mother, out of whose custody they had been taken, and they now refused to return either to Jersey or to their guardian.

The CHIEF CLERK made an order for their immediate return to the home of their guardian; but after a short time the parties returned into chambers and stated that the wards absolutely refused to obey the order. It was therefore arranged that application should be immediately made to the Master of the Rolls to see what order he would make.

Dyne & Harvey, agents for *Adams*, of Alresford, for the guardian.

W. W. Eden for the mother of the infants.

Gardner v. London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Harrison v. The same. Drawbridge v. The same.—In this case plaintiff in the second suit, in which no receiver has been appointed, applied for leave to attend the proceedings under the order of the Court for receivers in the first and third suits. He complained that the receivers appointed by the Court were expending moneys, which properly ought to go in satisfaction of his mortgage debt in, other ways; and that thus he was prejudiced. He was the mortgagee of the metropolitan section, which, it was stated, the company had agreed to work at 50 per cent., whilst it cost 80 per cent., and thus the applicant was damaged to the extent of 30 per cent.

The CHIEF CLERK said that in the present state of the causes he could not accede to the application, but suggested that the matter should stand over till Tuesday next, in order, if possible, that some arrangement might be made by which the plaintiff in the second suit would be able to attend the proceedings as he desired.

This suggestion was agreed to.

Walker & Martineau for *Gardner* and *Drawbridge*.

Harrison & Beale for *Harrison*.

Baxter, Rose, & Co. for *London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company*.

Aug. 30.—Selkirk v. Isaac.—This was an application for further time to file affidavits in a suit for the foreclosure of equitable interests, the transactions being stated to extend over a period of six years; and it was said to be necessary to examine numerous documents. Time allowed till the 14th of October. Costs, costs in the cause.

Coppin for plaintiff; *Vaules* for defendant.

Starkie v. Starkie.—This is a suit to set aside certain deeds as fraudulent, and declare an estate chargeable with legacies. Further time was asked in consequence of the defendant being a bedridden old lady. Six weeks' time allowed. Costs, costs in the cause.

White & Cole for plaintiff; *Messrs. Cole* for defendant.

Re International Contract Company (Limited).—The required recognizance in this case having been duly executed, the certificate was granted. A banking account was authorised to be opened, the official liquidator to pay into the bank the moneys in his hands. One guinea costs allowed.

Cunningham for *James*, liquidator; *Harrison & Lewis* for other parties.

Blackmore v. The London and South-Western Railway Company.—The object of the suit is to set aside a conveyance which has been executed, and to declare that the land sold is not land within the Lands Clauses Act.

Walker & Martineau for plaintiff; *Crombie* for defendant.

Re Warder, Infants.—In this case an application was made to the Chief Clerk to appoint a guardian for the four children of *Dr. Warder*, who committed suicide at Brighton. The two eldest are at Fribourg, in a boarding-house, where they were placed by their father, and it was asked to continue them there. One is a daughter, twenty years of age, engaged to an assistant professor of chemistry; a third is in France; and the youngest with a Miss Gunning, in England, whom it was proposed to appoint guardian of the four. In answer to a question by *Mr. Peake*, as to the urgency of the application, it transpired that it was intended to apply to the Crown to forego its rights, and, if the application were successful, the children would be entitled to a considerable sum of money. It was also urged that the children were left by the melancholy circumstances of the deaths of their parents without guardianship of any kind.

The CHIEF CLERK said he could only appoint Miss Gunning guardian of the youngest child, who was in England, and that before anything could be done with respect to the others they must be brought within the jurisdiction. The application must stand over in order that the Vice-Chancellor's directions might be taken upon the subject.

Palmer, Nettleship, & Co. for applicants.

Hughes v. Paramore.—This was an application on behalf of a residuary legatee for payment to the receiver in the cause of a sum of money on account of the legatee's share of the residue of the testator's estate.

Application refused, *Mr. Peake* thinking it was not vacation business. The applicant, if he pleased, could apply to the Vice-Chancellor, which he stated his intention of doing.

White & Son for applicant and some of the defendants; *Spiers* for remaining defendants.

Re Overend, Gurney, & Co. (Limited).—This matter again came on by adjournment, and after some discussion *Mr. Oswald Howell*, an accountant, was appointed inspector of the books on behalf of the contributories, *Mr. Lewis*, the solicitor, undertaking that no publicity should be given to the information thus obtained. *Mr. Turquand* said if he found that those for whom *Mr. Lewis* was acting were making an unfair use of the facts which the examination of the books disclosed, he would at once apply either to the Chief Clerk or to the Vice-Chancellor.

The same solicitors appeared as on the previous occasion, with the addition of *Mr. Wright*, of Carlisle, who supported *Mr. Lewis's* application.

Aug. 31.—Michael v. Fripp.—This was an application that the next friend should make an affidavit in consequence of an alleged misdescription in the bill of a co-defendant. *Blair v. Anderson* relied upon.

Adjourned till Wednesday for an affidavit to be filed.

Solicitors, *Davies, Son, & Campbell*; and *Peckham*.

Saton v. Grant.—This was a summons taken out for two months' time to answer. It was stated that the proceedings were exceedingly heavy, the bill charging fraud amongst other things.

Although two months' time was asked, it was stated that six months would not be too much.

The CHIEF CLERK, of course, refused to give more time than was applied for.

Solicitors; *Smith (Temple)*; *Bircham & Co.*; *Newbon & Co.*

Banks v. Plymouth Ship-Building Company (Limited).—Application for a month's further time to answer. Defendant, though he did not consent, offered no opposition. Leave granted.

Keen for the plaintiff.

Ormerod v. Great Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres.—Application for a month's time to answer. Consented to. *Condell & Grundy* for the plaintiff. *Ashurst & Co.* for the defendants.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner WINSLOW.)

Aug. 23.—*In re a Trader-debtor Summons.*—*Beswick*, (solicitor), objected on the part of the debtor to a trader-debtor summons returnable this morning, on the ground that there was nothing upon the face of the copy summons to shew that the original had been sealed with the seal of the Court.

Mr. Commissioner WINSLOW.—In these cases it is important that uniformity of practice should prevail. I understand that Mr. Commissioner Holroyd has dismissed more than one summons upon the same ground. That course will be adopted here. The summons will be dismissed with costs.

Beswick said that the alleged debtor had a clear defence upon the merits to the action which had been commenced. He would take the order for costs, but he did not say that he would press it.

In re J. Doll.—This was a renewed application by the bankrupt, who had been a contractor, a shoe-factor, and also a corn merchant, for release from custody.

Brough for the assignees, and for Messrs. Esdaile, timber merchants, opposed the application.

The bankrupt had been several times bankrupt and insolvent; on one occasion his order of discharge had been wholly refused, and he had also been in custody upon a criminal charge.

His Honour refused the application.

Solicitor for the assignees, *Philby*; for Messrs. Esdaile, *Lumley & Lumley*.

In re B. Harris.—*Brough* asked in this case that the petition should be dismissed, on the ground that the bankrupt had traded in names other than those disclosed in the petition. He said that he appeared for Miss Kempe, the plaintiff, in an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which a verdict had been recovered against the bankrupt.

Braham, who appeared for the bankrupt, asked that notice of the application should be given to his client. He said that he was not instructed in reference to the facts stated by the learned counsel.

Mr. Commissioner WINSLOW, while intimating that the grounds stated were sufficient to support an application for a dismissal of the bankrupt's petition, said he thought it would be convenient in these cases that notice should be given to the bankrupt of the application; and he adjourned the hearing for a week for that purpose.

Solicitor, *C. Robertson*.

Aug. 25.—*In re Pollard.*—This was an application on behalf of a creditor of Charles Pollard, for an order to cancel the registration of a trust deed, executed by the debtor, on the ground that the deed did not comply with the requirements of the 192nd section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

Doria in support of the application; *Dunn* (solicitor) *contra*.

The deed in this case was executed in the early part of December, 1865, and was reported on the 29th of that month. The total amount of the debts of the debtor were sworn by him at £1,696, and the deed had been executed and assented to by creditors whose debts were returned at £1,290, being about £18 over and above the necessary majority in point of value required by the 192nd section. Included in the latter computation, however, was a debt sworn by the debtor to be due to John Greatwood, but which was alleged by the present applicant to be fictitious. Greatwood was a cook who had been in the service of the debtor, and his name was inserted in the list as a creditor for £190. Greatwood swore that he had been cajoled by the debtor and his then solicitor (not Mr. Dunn) into executing the deed, and that he was not, in fact, a creditor at all. It was also shown that search had been made by the solicitors for the applicant for two persons (Mr. Copperthwaite and Mr. Allen) who were inserted in the deed as assenting creditors but without success.

In opposition to the application several affidavits were read which tended to show that Greatwood was at the time of the registration of the deed a creditor of the debtor for the amount stated, and that he had since been discharged from the service of the debtor by reason of alleged misconduct; that Copperthwaite and Clark were actually in

existence, and that they were also creditors of the debtor. It was contended also, upon the authority of a note of *Savin's* case, in the *Weekly Notes*, p. 288, that the Court had no jurisdiction to cancel the registration,* and that the application was made too late.

Mr. Commissioner WINSLOW said the case was not unimportant, and he must take time to consider, for it was evident that gross perjury had been committed upon one side or the other. But with regard to the report of *Savin's* case, in the *Weekly Notes*, he thought there must be some mistake, for, according to the reports of the same case which he had read in other publications, he believed the decision to be exactly opposite to that stated in the *Weekly Notes*, and that the Court had jurisdiction in the matter.

Doria said the Lords Justices had expressly stated that the Court had jurisdiction to cancel the registration of a trust deed and Mr. Commissioner Holroyd had since acted upon that view.

Judgment reserved.

Solicitors for the applicant, *Brandon & Brandon*.

Aug. 27.—*Ex parte Medwin; Re Taylor.*—*R. Golland* (solicitor) appeared in support of a trader-debtor summons issued against the defendant.

Chidley (solicitor) for the defendant objected to the particulars of the plaintiff's demand, which were as follows:—

“To balance of account delivered for the purchase and sale of shares between the 13th of June and the 13th of July, 1866, £226.” He contended that a detailed account, with dates and items should be given, and referred to the 70th rule, which provided that the particulars should be expressed with reasonable and convenient certainty. He cited *Ex parte Greenstock*, 15 L. J. Bkcy. 4; and *Ex parte Waring* 2 L. T. N. S. 92.

Golland contended that the particulars were sufficient. He stated that a full account of the plaintiff's claim had already been delivered to the defendant.

Mr. Commissioner WINSLOW did not think the defect was cured by a former delivery of full particulars. The present particulars did not say what shares were purchased, or the price, or what had been paid by the defendant.

Summons dismissed with costs.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir,—In answer to the first inquiry of “Delta” in your last impression, I should say without doubt that if, at the death of the testator, A. has issue, he takes the estate in joint tenancy with such issue; but if A. has no issue at testator's death he would take an estate tail: *vide Wild's case*, Tudor's Leading Cases (Real Property and Conveyancing), 581.

In answer to the second inquiry—It is a settled rule that the trustees would have to make good any loss occasioned by an unauthorised investment, which this would be. On the other hand, if by such investment they made a profit, the *cestui que trust* would be entitled thereto. T. J. S.

Sir,—In answer to “Delta's” questions; as to No. 1 the circumstance of A.'s happening to become testator's heir-at-law would not alter the falling of the devise—the right heirs who may, or may not be, at the time of B.'s remainder in tail ending, the trustees of A. would most certainly be entitled to the estate—but this is running on the verge of the rules of perpetuity.

As to No. 2, the second and succeeding sections of the 15 & 16 Vict. c. 55, fully answer this question.

F. HERBERT.

Sir,—In answer to “Delta” it will be found—1. By a devise of freehold to A. and his children, if A. had no children at the time of devise, A. would take an estate tail by the rule in *Wild's case*; but if A. has children at the time, he and his children take joint estates for life. But this is a devise of copyhold. Three states of facts may exist—1st. If A. have children at the time of the devise, he and his children take joint estates for life in the copyhold. 2nd. If A. have no children, and the copyhold be one in which there is a custom to entail, by a rule analogous to *Wild's case* as

* There seems to have been some misapprehension as to the effect of the decision in *Re Savin*. The question of jurisdiction was not actually decided there. Knight Bruce, J.J., thought the Court had jurisdiction, but Turner, J.J., entertained some doubt. They both, however, were of opinion that time was a bar to the application, and it was upon that ground that the appeal was allowed (Reported 10 Sol. Jour. c. j. 935).—Ed. S. J.

to freehold, A. will take an estate tail in the copyhold and as the heir of the deviser, and he has the possibility of reverter, though these two estates will not coalesce. 3rd. If A. have no children at the time of devise, since he would take an estate tail either expressly or by implication, if the property were entailable, whether in freehold or copyhold, he will take a fee conditional if the property is copyhold, of which there is no custom to entail; and in such a case, as he is also heir-at-law of the deviser, and as such has the possibility of reverter, the fee conditional will merge in that, so that on the death of the testator he will be seised in fee simple.—Burton, § 1284; *Simpson v. Simpson*, 4 Bing. N. C. 333.

2. In *Robinson v. Robinson*, 1 D. M. G. 247, it was decided that where a testator directs his trustees to invest trust moneys in Government Stock or on real securities, and they omit so to invest it, the *cestui que trust* has not the option of charging them with the moneys which would have been produced if the moneys had been invested in the funds, but is only entitled to have the trust moneys replaced with interest at four per cent. from the time when they ought to have invested, viz., one year after the testator's death. This case overruled the case of *Hockley v. Bantock*, 1 Russ. 141, and followed the authority of *Marsh v. Hunter*, 6 Madd. 295. A. B.

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged by your inserting the following queries in your Journal:—

1. A testator devises real estate in trust for an alien? Can the alien take? If not, what becomes of the devised realty?

2. A person who is largely indebted vests his property in trustees for the payment of his debts—Can he revoke the trusts before any action is taken by the trustees? Can he revoke the trusts after any and what action has been taken by the trustees? ALPHA.

Sir,—Would you oblige me by inserting the following in your valuable paper:—A. was bankrupt and his assignees wound up his estate and the matter was ended, and two years after he died. Twenty-two years after his death it is discovered he was entitled to some real property. Can the proceedings be opened again? Does not time bar the creditors in respect of their debt, no claim having been made every seven years? Does the estate belong to the assignees or the heir-at-law? PARAGON.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. MARWOOD KELLY BRAUND, of 3, Farnival's-inn, has been appointed a perpetual commissioner for taking acknowledgments of deeds by married women in and for the county of Kent.

Mr. CHARLES STROUGHILL, of 35, Carter-lane, Doctor's-commons, has been appointed a London commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery.

OBITUARY.

Mr. J. W. HINDMARCH, Q.C.,

Intelligence has reached Sunderland of the death of Mr. J. W. Hindmarch, Q.C., Recorder of York, and Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Durham. Mr. Hindmarch was a native of Sunderland, and has for many years practised on the Northern Circuit. He was specially distinguished for his ability in patent-right cases. At the last general election he unsuccessfully contested Leominster. After the recent Durham assizes he was suffering from ill-health, and proceeded on his summer vacation to the Continent, but no serious apprehensions were entertained by his friends and relations, who were shocked by the receipt of intelligence that he died suddenly on Monday last, at Aix la Chapelle. Mr. Hindmarch was sixty-two years of age.

CHURCHWARDENS AND OVERSEERS.—There is a provision in a new Act declaring that in any parish the same person may hold jointly the offices of churchwarden and overseer.

The law faculty of Paris has proposed the following question to doctors of law and candidates to that rank who wish to compete for the gold medal of 500fr. to be given away in 1867:—"The influence of insanity on the acts of civil life under Roman law as well as under ancient and modern law in France." All essays must be deposited at the College of Law before the 20th of next March.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, August 30, 1866.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 89½	Annuities, April, '85
Ditto for Account, Sept. 6 89½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1868 —
3 per Cent. Reduced, 88½	Ex Bills, £1000, 3 per Cent. 2 dis
New 3 per Cent., 88½	Ditto, £500, Do. 2 dis
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, £100 & £200, Do 5 dis
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, 5 per
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73 —	Cent. (last half-year) —
Annuities, Jan. '80 —	Ditto for Account, —

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stock, 10½ p Ct. Apr. '74	Ind. Inf. Pr., 5 p Ct., Jan. '72 100
Ditto for Account, —	Ditto, 3½ per Cent., May, '79
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '70 104½	Ditto Debentures, per Cent.,
Ditto for Account, —	April, '84 —
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '83 95½	Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '72 101½
Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —	Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct., £1000. — pm
Ditto Enforced Tr., 4 per Cent. —	Ditto, ditto, under £1000, pm

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	91
Stock	Caledonian	100	129
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	120
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	31
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2	100	6
Stock	Great Northern	100	124
Stock	Do., A Stock*	100	133½
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	94
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	59½
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford	100	38
Stock	Do., do.—Newport	100	36
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	12½
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	88
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	21½
Stock	London and North-Western	100	123½
Stock	London and South-Western	100	50
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	61
Stock	Metropolitan	100	131½
Stock	Do., New	—	2½pm
Stock	Midland	100	124
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby	100	95
Stock	North British	100	60
Stock	North London	100	122
Stock	Do., 1864	5	7
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	76
Stock	Scottish Central	100	145
Stock	South Devon	100	47
Stock	South-Eastern	100	70
Stock	Taff Vale	100	145
Stock	Do., C	—	3pm
Stock	Valle of Nenth	100	105
Stock	West Cornwall	100	55

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share.
50'0	5 pc & bns	Clerical, Med. & Gen. Life	100	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4000	40 pc & b	Country	100	10 0 0	36 17 6
40000	8 per cent	Eagle	50	3 0 0	6 12 6
10000	7½ 8d pc	Equity and Law	100	6 0 0	8 0 0
20'00	5½ 14s 3d pc	English & Scot. Law Life	50	3 10 0	4 16 0
2700	5 per cent	Equitable Reversionary	105	...	95 0 0
4600	5 per cent	Do. New	50	30 0 0	45 0 0
5000	3 & 3 p sh b	Gresham Life	20	5 0 0	...
20000	5 per cent	Guardian	100	0 0	48 10 0
20000	7 per cent	Home & Col. Ass., Limtd.	50	5 0 0	2 0 0
7500	16 per cent	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	20 10 0
50000	10 per cent	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	5 0 0
10000	32½ pc	Law Life	100	10 0 0	87 15 0
100000	8 p cent	Law Union	100	10 0 0	0 16 6
2000	6s p share	Legal & General Life	50	8 0 0	7 17 6
3000	10 per cent	London & Provincial Law	50	4 10 0	8 2 6
40000	10 per cent	North Brit. & Mercantile	50	5 0 0	16 10 0
2500	12½ & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	0 38 0
689220	10 per cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All	296
—	6½ per cent	Sun Fire	All	200 0 0
4000	...	Do. Life	All	54 0 0

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday night.

Time, the cradle of hope, is working wonders in the commercial and monetary world, and the rapidity with which trade and confidence are reviving is a striking proof that the glory of England, which consists in the acknowledged integrity of her commercial men, as a whole, has by no means departed.

The reason assigned for our recent disasters by the chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company last week would, whilst it wears all the charm of novelty, appear to be well founded. He said the recent panic was not caused by bad trade or bad harvests, but by Parliament sanctioning such a multiplicity of schemes, many of which must inevitably be unproductive;

but which absorbed a larger amount of capital than the country could bear.

Commerce is expanding, enterprise and capital are once more in active combination; harvest operations are being successfully carried on; accommodation is readily obtained; and in the opinion of the best informed, it will not be long before we have a 3 per cent. Bank minimum.

The Bank directors, at their weekly court to-day, again reduced the minimum one per cent, and it now stands at 6 per cent. The reduction was expected, and there is everywhere a plentiful supply of money.

The weekly return gives the following comparative results:—

Rest.....	£3,815,693..	Decrease..	£30,567
Public deposits	4,137,048..	Increase..	725,409
Other deposits	19,473,050..	Decrease..	290,424
On the other side of the account:—			
Government securities	£10,711,723..	No change.	
Other securities	23,987,484..	Decrease..	950,674
Notes unemployed ..	5,833,605..	Increase..	1,325,085

Bank Stock closed at 245 to 247; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 88½ to 91; India Stock, 209 to 212; India Five per Cents., 104½ to 106; Rupee Paper, 100 to 101, and 105 to 106; India Bonds, 15s. to 20s. pm.; and Exchequer-bills—March, 5s. dis. to par.; June, 2s. dis. to 3s. premium.

Foreign securities have not varied materially, but there has been an improvement in Spanish Passives owing to rumours of a satisfactory adjustment. The quotations are—Brazilian (1863), 65 to 67; Buenos Ayres (Deferred), 32 to 35; Chilean, 99 to 101; ditto Scrip, 3½ to 4½ pm.; Colombian, 85 to 87; Danubian, 66 to 68; Ecuador, 10 to 12; Egyptian (Second Issue), 88 to 90; Italian (Maremmuna Railway), 56 to 59; Moorish, 93 to 95 ex div.; New Granada, 12 to 13; Peruvian (1865), 61 to 62; ditto (1862), 61 to 62; Portuguese (1863, &c.), 43½ to 44; Russian (1822), 88 to 90; ditto (1850), 87 to 89; ditto (3 per cent.), 53 to 54; ditto (1864), 91 to 93; Spanish, 37 to 38; Turkish (1838), 53 to 55; Venezuela (3 per cent.), 11 to 13; ditto (1862), 23 to 26; and ditto (1½ per cent.), 5 to 7.

American Stocks and shares have been numerously dealt in, and prices of all descriptions have had an upward tendency.

There is steadiness in the railway market, but no activity: Great Northern are 123; Great Western, 60; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 125; London Chatham and Dover, 21; London and North-Western, 123; London and South-Western, 90; Metropolitan, 131; Midland, 123; South Eastern, 70.

There have been but few dealings in bank shares. The quotations are—Alliance, 20; Consolidated, 5½; London and County, 65½; London Joint-Stock, 44; Oriental Bank, 47; Union of London, 48.

Finance, credit, and miscellaneous shares are quiet. General Credit, 2 dis.; London Financial, 13 dis.; Credit Foncier, 3½ dis.; Anglo-American Telegraph, 11; Atlantic 8 per Cent. Preference, 3½.

It has been notified that all transactions in the Credit Foncier of England shares will for the future be in £10 shares, £8 paid. The share certificates will be ready for delivery to-morrow.

At a meeting of shareholders of the Contract Corporation (Limited), held yesterday (Wednesday), it was resolved to form a committee of defence, and a subscription of 5s. per share was opened.

A petition has been presented to the Master of the Rolls to wind up Charles Laditte & Co. (Limited); another to wind up the General Estates Company (Limited); another to wind up the Marlborough Club Company (Limited); another to wind up Simpson's Cattle Spice Company (Limited).

There are active steps being taken to resuscitate the Agra and Masterman's Bank, with a view to preserve its valuable connection.

In *Re Cook*, the matter having reference to the *protegees* of the Marquis Townshend, a renewed application was made on behalf of the infants to Mr. Peake on Tuesday last. It appearing that the children had not been removed, the chief clerk was disposed to order it to be done forthwith; but, as the subject was one with which the Vice-Chancellor Wood had previously dealt, he suspended the drawing up of the order until his Honour's directions could be obtained, though, in the interval, the parties were to act as if such order were actually drawn up. Mr. Peake proposed to appoint Mr. Cook (the uncle) co-guardian of the infants, who are to reside in their mother's cottage, next to the residence of Mr. Cook; the allowance to be paid to the guardian. The matter was formally adjourned till the 31st of October at eleven, at Vice-Chancellor Wood's chambers.

RAILWAY BILLS.—The number of railway bills which received the Royal assent this year was 210, as compared with 276 in 1865, 209 in 1864, 160 in 1863, and 150 in 1862. The number of railway bills lodged this year was 417, as compared with 406 in 1865, 327 in 1864, 258 in 1863, and 230 in 1862. The number of bills withdrawn or rejected this year was 207, as compared with 120 in 1865, 118 in 1864, 108 in 1863, and 80 in 1862.

The Temple Church, which is at present closed for repairs, will be re-opened on Sunday, October 7th.

ORIGIN OF WRITING ON PARCHMENT.—Few of those who are in the daily habit of engrossing deeds on parchment are probably aware how it happened to be originally introduced. It is well known that, in early times, papyrus was in general use; but we learn from "*L'Esprit des Croisades*," that the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens deprived Europe of the use of the papyrus; and the intelligence of those times furnished no other expedient but that of writing on parchment, which daily became more costly.

MASTERS IN THE COMMON LAW COURTS.—By an Act of Parliament just issued the salaries of the masters of the three common law courts are to be increased from the 30th of next month to £1,500 a-year. On the appointment of a new master his salary is to be £1,200 a-year for three years.

THE PROBATE COURT.—It is declared by a recent Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 64) that letters of attorney and proxies filed in the Probate Court are to be exempted from stamp duty.

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

AT THE NEW AUCTION MART.

Aug. 28.—By Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, & FAIRER.

Leasehold, 3 houses, Nos. 13 to 15, Pleasant-cottages, Paragon-road, Church-st, Hackney, producing £74 per annum; term, 70 years unexpired, at £100 per annum—Sold for £455.

By Messrs. BUTCHER.

Freehold plot of building land, situate at Cuddington, Surrey—Sold for £210.

Freehold plot of building land, situate as above—Sold for £400.

Freehold plot of building land, situate as above—Sold for £490.

By Messrs. J. & E. BADDELEY.

Freehold house and shop, No. 35, George row, Bermondsey, estimated annual value £30—Sold for £330.

Freehold shop and premises, No. 37, George-row, Bermondsey; let at £18 per annum—Sold for £215.

East London Waterworks Stock, £100—Sold for £120.

East London Waterworks Stock, £100—Sold for £120.

East London Waterworks Stock, £70—Sold for £81.

40 New £20 shares in the above company—Sold for £7 10s. per share.

AT THE GUILDHALL COFFEEHOUSE.

Aug. 28.—By Messrs. BROAD, PATCHARD, & WILTSHIRE.

Freehold house and shop, with factory, stabling, and garden, situate in London-road, Staines; let on lease at £105 per annum—Sold for £2,600.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—On August 24, at Southam, Warwickshire, the wife of Edward Johnson, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

JONES—On August 27th, at 40, Craven-hill gardens, the wife of H. Cadman Jones, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MOODIE—On August 24, at 30, Albion-road, Finchley-road, the wife of Atteck Moodie, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

SWIFT—On August 29, at 1, Park-crescent, Worthing, the wife of John Lucie Smith, Esq., Attorney-General of British Guiana, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AYRTON—ALTHOP—On August 28, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Edward Nugent Ayrtton, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Emma Sophia, eldest daughter of Herr Hermann Althof, of Münster, Westphalia.

FORBES—THOMAS—On August 24, at St. George's Church, Sheffield, John Forbes, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Maria Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Henry Thomas, Esq., of Leavy Greave, Sheffield.

FREEMAN—FOLE—On August 21, at St. John's Church, Truro, Cornwall, George Deane Freeman, Esq., of Tulse-hill, Brighton, Solicitor, to Sarah Bryant, youngest daughter of the late Robert Fole, Esq., Evesoe, Somerset.

LUSH—SAINSBURY—On August 28, at West Lavington, Frederick Matthew Lush, Esq., Solicitor, Devizes, to Sarah, younger daughter of William Sainsbury, Esq., Hunt's House, West Lavington, Wilts.

PRITCHARD—RENNIE—On August 28, at St. John the Evangelist, Mairde, Thomas Sirrell Pritchard, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Emma, second daughter of the late James Rennie, Esq., of Mairde-park, Newport, Mon.

RICHMOND—HETT—On August 21, at Gainsford, Durham, Robert Richmond, Esq., of Stockton-on-Tees, Solicitor, to Jane Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Hett, Esq., of Headlam Hall, in the same county.

WILSON—PILE—On August 28, at St. Saviour's, Haverstock-hill, George Wilson, Esq., of New-inn, Strand, Solicitor, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Pile, of Bishop Auckland (formerly of Dunston), Durham.

DEATHS.

AMOS—On August 19, at Llancaster, North Wales, the wife of Samuel Amos, Esq., Solicitor, Stoke-upon-Trent.

HINDMARSH—On August 27, at Aix-la-Chapelle, William Matthewson Hindmarsh, Q.C., in his 65th year.

JONES—On August 29, at his residence, 24, Park-place, Milton-next-Gravensend, Daniel Hughes Jones, Esq., LL.D., at an advanced age.

MANNING—On August 29, at 44, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, James Manning, Esq., Her Majesty's Ancient Serjeant-at-Law, in his 85th year.

NEWBY—On August 27, at 7, Mecklenburgh-street, Charles John Newby, Solicitor, aged 46.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1866.
LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

European and American Finance Corporation (Limited).—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Messrs. Singleton & Tattershall, 3, St James-st, Bedford-row.

Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited).—The liquidators shall, on Friday, Aug 31 at 12, proceed to make a call on the several persons who have been settled on the list of contributories of the company, and propose that such call shall be for £5 per share.

Gelynog Llantwit Colliery Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Stuart has, by an order dated Aug 10, appointed Henry Strong, Oxford, and Alfred Barker, 1, Westminster-chambers, to be official liquidators.

National Coal Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented July 26, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on the next day of petitions. Fairbrook, Thredneedle-st, solicitor for the petitioners. Creditors are required, on or before Oct 21, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims to Wm Farmer, 35, Bedford row. Saturday, Nov 10 at 12 30 is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Lawton Iron and Steel Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Aug 21, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Sept 7. Barker, Gt James-st, Bedford-row, solicitor for the petitioners.

TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1866.
LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Leeds Woollen Extract and Spinning Company (Limited).—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 1, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Samuel Lowell Price, 13, Gresham-st, official liquidator. Thursday, Nov 1 at 1, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

London Gas Meter Company (Limited).—The liquidators will, on Wednesday, Sept 5 at 11, at the offices of Messrs. Crosley & Burn, 25, Birch-lane, proceed to make a call on the several persons who have been settled on the list of contributories of this company, in respect of shares which are not fully paid up, and propose that such call shall be for £2 per share.

Cotton Plantation Company of Natal (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Aug 24, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Nov 3. Cotterill & Sons, Throgmorton-st, solicitors for the petitioner.

Simpson's Cattle Spice Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Aug 23, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Sept 7. Hughes, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor for the petitioners.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1866.

Lantour, General Peter Augustus, Bromley, Kent. Oct 15. Keane & Skato, V C Stuart.

Frew, Benj, High Holborn, Tailor. Oct 10. Barker & Rainey, M. R. Williams, Edwrd, Newport, Monmouth, Innkeeper. Oct 20. Williams & Williams, M. R.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1866.

Bell, Wm, Bath, Surgical Instrument Maker. Oct 25. Stone & Co Bath.

Burton, Jane Sabina, Clarendon-rd, South Kensington. Oct 1. Houghton & Wragg, St Helen's-pl.

Cattley, Fras Mary, Hornsea, York, Spinster. Oct 24. Lightfoot & Co, Hull.

Heath, Chas, Frimley, Surrey, Butcher. Sept 29. Soames & Cooke, Wokingham.

Hovess, Groome, Hamilton-ter, St John's Wood, Esq. Nov 1. Jones, Sise lane.

Johnson, Geo, City-rd, Gent. Nov 1. Jones, Sise-lane.

Lillycrop, Rev Saml, Windsor, Berks, Dissenting Minister. Oct 31. Pash, Gracechurch st.

Neale, Thos, Exhall, Warwick, Gent. Nov 1. Smith & Son, Bridgewater.

Pannett, Eliz, Holstock, Dorset, Publican. Sept 20. Stilwell, Dover.

Pomfret, Joseph, Bury, Lancaster, Painter. Oct 24. Grundy & Co, Bury.

Pontifex, Sarah, Brunswick-ter, Trinity-sq, Widow. Sept 24. Rayson, Newington-caneway.

Sandom, Ann Elizabeth, Slades-pl, Deptford, Gent. Sept 30. Smith & Sons, Greenwich.

Tompkins, Ann Eliz, Gt Windmill-st, Haymarket. Oct 6. Richards, Warwick-st, Regent st.

Weichman, Edwrd, Southam, Warwick, Surgeon. Oct 1. Welchman, Southam.

TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1866.

Beard, Chas Thos, Horfield, Gloucester, Wheelwright. Sept 29. Lawes, Bristol.

Belsher, Charlotte, Upper George-st, East Greenwich, Spinster. Oct 1. Harris, Moorgate-st.

Cooper, Wm, Stoke-green, Bucks, Farmer. Nov 2. Woodbridge & Sons, Uxbridge.

Davis, David, Bristol, Builder. Sept 29. Lawes, Bristol.

Davy, John, Merton, Fakenham, Norfolk, Watchmaker. Sept 29. Cates, Fakenham.

Dayrell, Rev Thos, Shudy Camps-park, Cambridge, Clerk. Oct 6. Freeland, Saffron Walden.

Doust, John, Bristol, Beer Retailer. Sept 29. Lawes, Bristol.

Hood, Wm, Upper Thames-st, Iron Merchant. Oct 1. Harris, Moorgate-st.

Hook, Richd, Weston Zoyland, Somerset, Esq. Oct 11.

Hopkins, Hannah, Cowley, Middx, Spinster. Nov 2. Woodbridge & Sons, Uxbridge.

Lowrey, Wm, Barmoor, Northumberland, Land Agent. Oct 1. Sanderson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Middleton, Hy Johnson, Bath, Esq. Nov 2. Hicks & Son, Gray's-inn-sq.

Mitchell, Jas, Carlton-hill East, St John's-wood, Gent. Oct 8. Johnson & Co, King's Bench-walk.

Orchard, Wm, North Tawton, Devon, Esq. Oct 31. Chapple, Carter-lane.

Purling, Wm, Norwich, Farmer. Oct 4. Cates, Fakenham.

Taylor, Geo Ross, Richmond-ter, Hackney, Comm Traveller. Oct 1. Harris, Moorgate-st.

Ward, Ann, Kingston upon-Hull, Widow. Oct 1. Tenney & Dawber, Hull.

Warren, Harriet Eliza Blair, Colchester, Essex, Widow. Dec 1. Tompson & Co, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn.

Deaths registered pursuant to Sanitary Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1866.

Alcock, Thos, Birm, Tube Manufacturer. Aug 3. Comp. Reg Aug 21.

Andrewartha, Jas, Pembroke-ter, Chalk Farm, Builder. July 21. Comp. Reg Aug 21.

Armstrong, Jas, Jarrow, Durham, Grocer. July 31. Asst. Reg Aug 23.

Beesley, Fuller, Salford, Lancaster, Miller. July 30. Asst. Reg Aug 24.

Benson, John, Birm. July 26. Comp. Reg Aug 22.

Campkin, Thos, Barking-rd, Essex, Linen Draper. Aug 3. Comp. Reg Aug 23.

Carr, Robt, Selby, York, Flax Merchant. July 27. Asst. Reg Aug 22.

Cavargus, Joseph, Birm, Eating-house Keeper. July 27. Asst. Reg Aug 22.

Chadwick, John, Birkenhead, Chester, Coal Merchant. July 27. Comp. Reg Aug 22.

Chittenden, Nathaniel Walter, Mincing-lane, Colonial Broker. Aug 22. Comp. Reg Aug 24.

Collier, Geo, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Draper. Aug 21. Comp. Reg Aug 24.

Darby, Abraham, Hy Dickenson, Wm Tothill, & Joseph Robinson, Gt Berkhampstead, Iron Masters. Aug 10. Inspectorship. Reg Aug 21.

Duckett, David, Gt Windmill-st, Haymarket, Dairyman. Aug 18. Comp. Reg Aug 23.

Elliott, Wm Cornish, Plymouth, Builder. July 24. Comp. Reg Aug 21.

Fitzpatrick, Hy, King-st, Covent-garden, Picture Dealer. July 31. Comp. Reg Aug 22.

Fletcher, Geo, Wolverhampton, Iron Hurdle Manufacturer. Aug 16. Asst. Reg Aug 23.

Floyd, Wm, Wandover, Bucks, Grocer. July 25. Comp. Reg Aug 22.

Fox, Wm, Lpool, Cotton Broker. Aug 21. Asst. Reg Aug 23.

Freeman, Hy, Newland, Gloucester, Innkeeper. July 28. Comp. Reg Aug 31.

Gallon, Joseph Chisham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Provision Dealer. July 27. Comp. Reg Aug 21.

Gannaway, Fredk, High-st, Poplar, Grocer. July 25. Comp. Reg Aug 21.

Garrow, Wm, & Hy Richd Luke Bath, Lpool, Coopers. July 30. Comp. Reg Aug 22.

Graves, Wm, Scholes, York, Woollen Manufacturer. July 31. Comp. Reg Aug 22.

Gregory, Thos, Newport, Monmouth, Eating-house Keeper. July 26. Comp. Reg Aug 22.

Groom, Chas, Portsmouth, Hunts, Sailmaker. Aug 9. Asst. Reg Aug 23.

Growse, Robt, Hastings, Solicitor. June 14. Comp. Reg Aug 23.

Hall, John, Stamford-st, Southwark, Bootmaker. Aug 20. Comp. Reg Aug 23.

Harrop, Horatio Nelson, Manch, Photographic Artist. Aug 17. Asst. Reg Aug 23.

Harmsworth, John, Caledonian-rd, Grocer. Aug 15. Comp. Reg Aug 21.

Henderson, Wm, Lpool, Hide Factor. July 28. Asst. Reg Aug 24.

Henshaw, Wm Peachey, Trinity-rd, Rotherhithe, Lighterman. Aug 1. Comp. Reg Aug 24.

Holmes, John, & Wm Facon, Nottingham, Stonemasons. Aug 20. Comp. Reg Aug 24.

Hopgood, Edwrd, High Holborn, Photographic Dealer. Aug 20. Comp. Reg Aug 24.

Howell, Benj, Morriston, Glamorgan, Tailor. Aug 16. Comp. Reg Aug 21.

Jarvis, Wm Hy, Glasshouse-st, Upper East Smithfield, Shipwright. Aug 20. Comp. Reg Aug 24.

Jones, Hugh, Llanllyfán, Carnarvon, Draper. July 23. Asst. Reg Aug 20.

Knight, John, Portsea, Southampton, Bootmaker. Aug 13. Comp. Reg Aug 23.

Lamont, John, Lpool, General Merchant. Aug 13. Asst. Reg Aug 22.

Lister, Geo, Hightown, Birstal, York, Baker. July 31. Comp. Reg Aug 24.

Malden, Hy, Old Town, Clapham, Tailor. Aug 22. Comp. Reg Aug 23.

McGuire, Walter, Gt James-st, Bedford-row, Gent. Aug 14. Comp. Reg Aug 21.

Mickleburgh, Jas, Manch, Sauce Manufacturer. July 27. Comp. Reg Aug 23.

Morton, Arthur Molesworth, Buckingham-st, Strand, Coal Merchant. July 31. Asst. Reg Aug 23.

Morris, David, Wood-st, Warehouseman. July 23. Asst. Reg Aug 21.

Morgan, Morgan, jun, Wigan, Lancaster, Provision Dealer. July 30. Asst. Reg Aug 24.

Mountain, Jas, Sheffield, Printer. Aug 16. Comp. Reg Aug 23.

Osmothery, John, jun, Cliffe, Kent, Builder. July 31. Conv. Reg Aug 22.

Parker, Chas Abraham, Bentley, Doncaster, Gent. Aug 16. Comp. Reg Aug 22.

Parker, Geo. Tower Royal, Cannon-st. West, Merchant. July 24. Comp. Reg Aug 21.
 Peck, Stephen, Alton, Hants, Grocer. July 26. Asst. Reg Aug 23.
 Priest, Geo Fredk, Little Sutton-st, Clerkenwell, Publican. July 28. Conv. Reg Aug 23.
 Ravenscroft, Elias Septimus, Hastings, Sussex, Hair Cutter. Aug 11. Comp. Reg Aug 22.
 Rees, Edwd, & Morzan Rees, Pontfrollyn, Glamorgan, Drapers. July 27. Asst. Reg Aug 22.
 Rhodes, Wm, Liversedge, York, Worsted Spinner. July 30. Comp. Reg Aug 23.
 Richards, Thos, Abergavenny, Nonmouth, Carpenter. Aug 4. Comp. Reg Aug 23.
 Richings, Wm Harris, Staines, Clerk to an Attorney. Aug 22. Comp. Reg Aug 21.
 Roberts, Edwd, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, Saddler. Aug 6. Asst. Reg Aug 23.
 Root, Wm, Dies, Norfolk, Cricket Bat Manufacturer. Aug 11. Comp. Reg Aug 24.
 Savory, John, Newport, Monmouth, Corn Dealer. July 26. Comp. Reg Aug 23.
 Shadden, Jas, & Alex Shadden, Dudley, Worcester, Tailors. Aug 10. Comp. Reg Aug 24.
 Slack, John Major, Moxley, Stafford, Brewer's Agent. Aug 1. Asst. Reg Aug 22.
 Smith, Geo Uring, Postern-row, Tower-hill, Ship Chandler. July 26. Comp. Reg Aug 21.
 Spittle, Wm, North End-rd, Fulham, Contractor. Aug 14. Comp. Reg Aug 22.
 Summers, Hy John, Bristol, Builder. July 28. Asst. Reg Aug 22.
 Sutherland, David, Edgware rd, Paddington, Stationer. Aug 16. Asst. Reg Aug 22.
 Taylor, Jas, Ecclesfield, York, Auctioneer. July 31. Asst. Reg Aug 23.
 Thomas, David Christmas, Myrthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Grocer. Aug 11. Comp. Reg Aug 23.
 Thompson, Richd, Lpool, Grocer. July 30. Asst. Reg Aug 23.
 Tomson, Saml Barnes, Minorics, Frister. Aug 9. Comp. Reg Aug 23.
 Tudor, Wm Rapp, Prisoner for Debt, London. Aug 21. Comp. Reg Aug 23.
 Vincent, Richd, Bristol, Grocer. July 23. Comp. Reg Aug 20.
 West, Edwin Fras, Clifton, Bristol, Artist. Aug 21. Comp. Reg Aug 23.
 Williams, John, & Richd Williams, St George's-ter, Kilburn, Plumbers. Aug 1. Comp. Reg Aug 23.

TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1866.

Bew, Thos Chas, Lpool, Builder. Aug 24. Asst. Reg Aug 25.
 Bingham, John, Parliament-st, Westminster, Parliamentary Agent. July 31. Inspectorship. Reg Aug 27.
 Bowers, John Saml, Gosport, Hants, Tobacconist. Aug 1. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Bromley, Thos Marsden, Gateshead, Grocer. Aug 1. Conv. Reg Aug 27.
 Brook, John, Royd's-hall, nr Huddersfield, Merchant. July 31. Asst. Reg Aug 25.
 Bruce, Matthew, South Shields, Durham, Cabinet Maker. July 31. Comp. Reg Aug 28.
 Chambers, Cooper, Sheffield, Draper. July 30. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Chappell, Saml, Burton-on-Trent, Stafford, Baker. July 30. Asst. Reg Aug 24.
 Charles, Thos, Newport, Monmouth, Draper. Aug 9. Asst. Reg Aug 28.
 Chatterton, John, Runcorn, Chester, Chemical Manufacturer. Aug 25. Asst. Reg Aug 28.
 Chopping, Thos, Romford, Essex, Comm Agent. Aug 24. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Copland, John, Lpool, Draper. Aug 23. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Cowen, Jas, Sheffield, Table Knife Manufacturer. July 28. Comp. Reg Aug 25.
 Cox, Chas, & Wm Fras Hill, Lenton, Nottingham, Grocers. Aug 4. Asst. Reg Aug 27.
 Crabtree, Hy, Sutton-st, Lambeth, Plumber. Aug 21. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Curry, Hy Fredk, Lpool, Broker. Aug 21. Asst. Reg Aug 27.
 Curry, Philip Woods, Lpool, Cotton Broker. Aug 1. Asst. Reg Aug 27.
 Drighlington Coal Co, The. Aug 6. Inspectorship. Reg Aug 28.
 Deakin, Edwd, Lpool, Hotel Keeper. July 21. Conv. Reg Aug 27.
 Draper, Moses, Bishop Auckland, Durham, Milliner. Aug 9. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Edwards, John, Bideford, Devon, Nursery Gardener. July 16. Comp. Reg Aug 13.
 Elliott, Edwd, Monkwearmouth, Durham, Storehouse Keeper. Aug 9. Asst. Reg Aug 25.
 Etheridge, Geo Joshua, Freemantle, Southampton, Baker. July 31. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Fletcher, Mary, Dudley, Worcester, Nail Ironmonger. Aug 20. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Fryer, Wm, Birn, Painter. July 26. Comp. Reg Aug 23.
 Geaves, Wm, Lpool, Shipbroker. July 31. Asst. Reg Aug 25.
 Hall, Eaton, & Chas Rangden Smith, Lpool, Wine Merchant. Aug 3. Asst. Reg Aug 25.
 Hannah, David, Lpool, Leather Dealer. July 31. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Hood, Fras Robinson, Deptford-green, Ironfounder. July 30. Inspectorship. Reg Aug 27.
 Howes, Robt, Frampton Cotterell, Gloucester, Butcher. July 28. Asst. Reg Aug 24.
 Hughes, Jas, Smethwick, Stafford, Coaldealer. July 30. Comp. Reg Aug 23.
 Jones, John, Willenhall, Stafford, Beerhouse Keeper. Aug 13. Comp. Reg Aug 28.
 Kedgie, Robt, Hackett's-ter, Park-rd, Peckham, Dairyman. Aug 26. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Kimston, Thos, Manch, Carriers. Aug 24. Comp. Reg Aug 28.
 Lane, Richd Stuart, Horace Edwd Chapman, & Fredk John Helbert

Helbert, Old Broad-st, Merchants. Aug 22. Inspectorship. Reg Aug 27.
 Lansbury, Danl, Redruth, Cornwall, Grocer. Aug 4. Asst. Reg Aug 27.
 Lesingham, Hy, Westmoreland-rd, Bayswater, Tutor. Aug 14. Asst. Reg Aug 25.
 Letten, John, Gt Coram-st, Merchant. Aug 9. Comp. Reg Aug 24.
 McDonald, Jas Alex, Everton, Lpool, Cooper. Aug 15. Comp. Reg Aug 28.
 Nelthorpe, Jas, Henrietta-st, Covent-garden, Wine Merchant. Aug 24. Asst. Reg Aug 27.
 Parrish, John, Huddersfield, York, Provision Dealer. Aug 8. Comp. Reg Aug 25.
 Pearce, Robt, Northhill, Cornwall, Grocer. July 23. Comp. Reg Aug 25.
 Philips, Kate Matilda, Chichester, Sussex, Grocer. Aug 7. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Pinching, Saml, Painswick, Gloucester, out of business. July 30. Asst. Reg Aug 23.
 Pistor, Hy Edwd, Wm, Merchant. Aug 14. Comp. Reg Aug 25.
 Powell, Chas, St John's-ter, Battersea-rise, Gent. Aug 13. Comp. Reg Aug 25.
 Read, Geo Richd, Weymouth, Dorset, Gasfitter. July 31. Asst. Reg Aug 24.
 Reed, Jas, Westow-hill, Upper Norwood, Greengrocer. Aug 24. Comp. Reg Aug 25.
 Reynolds, Wm, Redruth, Cornwall, Grocer. Aug 3. Asst. Reg Aug 27.
 Roberts, Geo, Blackburn, Lancaster, Draper. Aug 2. Asst. Reg Aug 24.
 Rowe, John, Jas Ford, Thos Northcott, Wm Howe, & Walter Williams, Plymouth, Devon. July 28. Asst. Reg Aug 24.
 Sampson, Abraham, Spital-sq, Tailor. Aug 18. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Schofield, Robt Kay, March, Brewer. Aug 7. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Shaw, Thos, Westbromwich, Stafford, Coach Spring Manufacturer. Aug 23. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Smith, David, Ilanarmon-Yu-Yale, Denbigh, Farmer. July 28. Asst. Reg Aug 24.
 Smith, Chas Hammond, Weymouth, Dorset, Grocer. July 30. Asst. Reg Aug 22.
 Tomkins, Stratton, Aldermanbury, Linen Collar Manufacturer. Aug 22. Comp. Reg Aug 27.
 Walker, Richd, Biggleswade, Beds, Seedsman. Aug 27. Comp. Reg Aug 28.
 Ward, Wm, Kingston-upon-Hull, Merchant. Aug 10. Asst. Reg Aug 28.
 Wood, Wm, Lpool, Draper. July 28. Asst. Reg Aug 25.
 Wright, Chas, Clayton, Sussex, Professor of Dancing. July 28. Asst. Reg Aug 25.

Bankrupts

FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1866.

To Surrender in London.

Bauckham, Wm, Russell-pl, Blackwall, Journeyman Shipwright. Pet Aug 18. Sept 11 at 11. Goldrick, Strand.
 Blofield, Geo Kersey, Prisoner for Debt, Bury St Edmunds. Adj Aug 21. Sept 13 at 12. Aldridge.
 Brock, Jas Wm, Upper Marylebone-st, Grocer. Pet Aug 20. Sept 6 at 12. Wedlake, Carey-st, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Crowhurst, John, jun, Fulbrough, Sussex, Stationer. Pet Aug 10. Sept 6 at 11. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Evans, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Aug 17. Maidstone. Sept 13 at 11. Aldridge.
 Ferguson, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Aug 21 (for pau). Sept 13 at 12. Goatley, Bow-st, Covent-garden.
 Forman, Robt, Campden-hill-rd, Kensington, out of business. Pet Aug 20. Sept 6 at 12. Dubois & Maynard, Church-passage, Gresham-st.
 Frost, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Aug 17. Sept 13 at 11. Aldridge.
 Goatley, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Oxford. Adj Aug 18. Sept 13 at 12. Aldridge.
 Gracey, Nathaniel, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Aug 17. Sept 13 at 11. Aldridge.
 Gratton, Marshall Unett, Southampton, out of employ. Pet Aug 22. Sept 11 at 11. Paterson & Sons, Rouverie-st.
 Hardy, Wm, Sandown, Isle of Wight, Carpenter. Pet Aug 20. Sept 6 at 11. Joyce, Newport, Isle of Wight.
 Hillier, Geo Loten, Basinstoke, Southampton, Silversmith. Pet Aug 21. Sept 6 at 1. Hill & Co, Throgmorton-st.
 Hirschfeld, Ferdinand, Cannon-st, Merchant. Pet Aug 20. Sept 6 at 11. Hand, Coleman-st.
 Hodson, Richd, Cambridge-gardens, Kilburn, out of occupation. Pet Aug 20. Sept 6 at 12. Towne, Gt Russell-st, Bloomsbury.
 Mackenzie, Kenneth, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Aug 18 (for pau). Sept 5 at 1. Dobbie, Basinghall-st.
 Mann, Chas Albert, Bear-st, Leicester-sq, Commercial Clerk. Pet Aug 21. Sept 6 at 1. Grout, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-st.
 Martin, David, Plumstead, Kent, Carman. Pet Aug 20. Sept 6 at 12. Chalk, Moorgate-st.
 Neale, Chas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 18. Sept 13 at 11. Aldridge.
 Niblett, Joseph, jun, Falcon-villas, Battersea, Contractor. Pet Aug 22. Sept 11 at 11. Tibbitts, Field-st, Gray's-inn.
 Pole, Mary Ann, South Audley-st, Boarding-house Keeper. Pet Aug 22. Sept 11 at 11. Chidley, Old Jewry.
 Prebble, Christopher, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Aug 17. Sept 13 at 11. Aldridge.
 Rapley, Job, Eastbourne, Sussex, Builder. Pet Aug 22. Sept 11 at 11. Tippetts & Son, Sile-lane.
 Rogers, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Aug 21 (for pau). Sept 13 at 12. Goatley, Bow-st, Covent-garden.
 Royce, Hy Wm, Luffenham, Rutland, Miller. Pet March 26. Sept 11 at 1. Pascoe, South-sq, Gray's-inn.
 Saudon, Robt Fredk, London-wall, Builder. Pet Aug 23. Sept 11 at 1. Bannister & Robinson, Martin's-lane, Cannon-st.
 Seward, Edwin, Kingsclere, Hants, Innkeeper. Pet Aug 26. Sept 6 at 11. Leyce & Co, Raymond-buildings.

Sheppard, Wm Hy, Devon-ter, Hackney, Wholesale Haberdasher. Pet Aug 21. Sept 11 at 11. Buchanan, Basinghall-st. Simpson, Wm David, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Aug 17. Sept 13 at 11. Aldridge.
Smith, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 18. Sept 13 at 11. Aldridge.
Stroni, Anne, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Aug 22 (for pau). Sept 13 at 12. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
Stroud, Hy, Cookham, Berks, no profession. Pet Aug 20. Sept 6 at 12. Spicer, Staple-inn.
Thompson, Hy, Fareham, Southampton, General Merchant. Pet Aug 20. Sept 6 at 11. Drake, Basinghall-st.
Ware, Benj, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Aug 20 (for pau). Sept 6 at 12. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
Weisman, Salomon, Usher-rd, Trade-grar-rd, North Bow, out of business. Pet Aug 18. Sept 6 at 11. Fenton, Prospect-pl, Cambridge-heath.
Welton, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 18. Sept 13 at 12. Aldridge.
Wheeler, John Beswick, Richmond, Surrey, Bootmaker. Pet Aug 21. Sept 6 at 11. Linklaters & Co, Walbrook.
Wilson, Thos, George-rd, Holloway, Licensed Victualler. Pet Aug 21. Sept 6 at 11. Mason, Symond's-inn.
Wilce, Edwin, Dock-ter, Plaistow, Publican. Pet Aug 21. Sept 6 at 11. Edmonds & Co, Carey-st.
Woollett, John Crosswell, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Aug 21. Sept 6 at 11. Orchard, John-st, Bedford-row.

To Surrender in the Country.

Aitwood, Albert Chas, Prisoner for Debt, Ipswich. Pet Aug 18. Ipswich, Sept 1 at 11. Jennings, Ipswich.
Baker, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Cardiff. Adj Aug 14. Swansea, Sept 11 at 2.
Baker, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Gloucester. Adj Aug 11. Gloucester, Sept 8 at 12. Cooke, Gloucester.
Bassett, John, Westbromwich, Stafford, Line Burner. Pet Aug 20. Birm, Sept 5 at 12. Rankin, Westbromwich.
Beaton, John, Manch, Accountant. Pet Aug 18. Manch, Sept 7 at 11. Brett & Co, Manch.
Berry, Susanah, & Maria Ann Berry, Rochester, Kent, Booksellers. Pet Aug 22. Rochester, Sept 4 at 2. Morgan, Maidstone.
Bostock, Wm Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Nottingham. Adj Aug 14. Nottingham, Oct 10 at 11. Heathcote, Nottingham.
Bowyer, John Saml, Plymouth, Devon, Cordwainer. Pet July 23. East Stonehouse, Sept 12 at 11. Robins, Plymouth.
Burdon, Oliver, Syaton, Leicester, Druggist's Assistant. Pet Aug 21. Leicester, Sept 3 at 10. Haxby, Leicester.
Burrans, Fredk, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Aug 17. Maidstone, Sept 5 at 12.
Bury, Jas, Nottingham, Cotton Waste Dealer. Pet Aug 20. Nottingham, Oct 10 at 11. Heath, Nottingham.
Calvert, John, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Pet Aug 17 (for pau). Manch, Sept 25 at 9.30. Hampson, Manch.
Carter, Jas, & John Carter, Marlensleigh, Devon, Yeoman. Pet Aug 20. South Molton, Sept 24 at 10. Shapland, South Molton.
Cawson, John Molyneux, Prisoner for Debt, Chester. Adj Aug 16. Lpool, Sept 5 at 11.
Caulson, Wm Vicars, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, Watchmaker. Pet Aug 21. Newark, Sept 5 at 11. Ashley, Newark.
Davies, Matthew, Prisoner for Debt, Cardiff. Adj Aug 14. Swansea, Sept 11 at 2.
Davies, Thos, Briton Ferry, Glamorgan, Quarryman. Pet Aug 20. Neath, Sept 8 at 11. Plews, Merthyr Tydyl.
Dimond, John, Lpool, Hatter. Pet Aug 21. Lpool, Sept 5 at 11. Nordon, Lpool.
Fisher, Walter, St. Sidwell, Exeter, Accountant. Pet Aug 21. Exeter, Sept 5 at 11. Exeter.
Fogg, Wm, Bolton, Lancaster, Licensed Victualler. Pet Aug 22. Bolton, Sept 5 at 10. Glover & Ramwell, Bolton.
Gardner, Richd, Exeter, Builder. Pet Aug 18. Exeter, Sept 3 at 2. Ploud, Exeter.
Garth, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Aug 15. Lpool, Sept 7 at 3.
Gunn, Wm Cameron Mount, Newport, Monmouth, Shipbroker's Clerk. Pet Aug 22. Bristol, Sept 5 at 11. Graham, Newport.
Hodgkinson, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Leicester. Adj Aug - . Birm, Sept 18 at 11.
Holland, Jas, Burnley, Lancaster, Plasterer. Pet Aug 20. Burnley, Sept 10 at 3. Novell, Burnley.
Holton, John, sen, Brizenorton, Oxford, Bootmaker. Pet Aug 13. Witney, Sept 7 at 1. Lee, Witney.
Horn, Jas, Worcester, Builder. Pet Aug 21. Worcester, Sept 5 at 11. Bentley, Worcester.
James, Geo, Leigh, Worcester, Hairdresser. Pet Aug 21. Worcester, Sept 5 at 11. Bentley, Worcester.
Jones, Edwd, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Aug 15. Lpool, Sept 11 at 11.
Kelly, John, Lpool, Joiner. Pet Aug 17. Lpool, Sept 7 at 3. Ritson, Lpool.
Langdon, Nicholas, Paignton, Devon, Boot and Shoe Maker. Pet Aug 21. Tonnes, Sept 8 at 12. Windtill, Tonnes.
Lister, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Aug 14. Bradford, Aug 31 at 5.45.
Marsden, David, Prisoner for Debt, Cardiff. Pet Aug 13. Bristol, Sept 5 at 11. Prows & Ingham, Bristol.
Mellor, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Aug 15. Oldham, Sept 3 at 12. Smith & Co, Manch.
Newson, Wm, South Stockton, York, out of business. Pet Aug 22. Stockton-on-Tees, Sept 5 at 11. Dobson, Middlesbrough.
Oldfield, Geo, Kilburne, Derby, Miller. Pet Aug 17. Belper, Sept 6 at 12. Moody, Derby.
Page, Joseph, Birm, Steel Toy Manufacturer. Pet Aug 21. Birm, Sept 5 at 12. East, Birm.
Parker, Jas, Everton, Lancaster, Basket Maker. Pet Aug 22. Lpool, Sept 7 at 3. Browne, Lpool.
Pearson, Jas, Thornon, York, Warp Dresser. Pet Aug 17. Bradford, Aug 31 at 9.45. Terry & Co, Bradford.

Pemberton, Anthony, Appleton-in-Widnes, Lancaster, Painter. Pet Aug 20. St Helen's, Sept 5 at 11. Beasley, St Helen's.
Perriam, Hy, Fowey, Cornwall, Mariner. Pet Aug 20. St Austell, Sept 7 at 12.30. Sobeys, Fowey.
Procter, Christopher, & Hy Taylor, Hartlepool, Durham, Chain Manufacturers. Pet Aug 23. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept 4 at 12. Hodgson & Todd, West Hartlepool.
Shepherd, Chas, Prisoner for Debt, Cardiff. Adj Aug 14. Swansea, Sept 11 at 2.
Spikins, Fredk, Sheffield, Furniture Broker. Pet Aug 22. Sheffield, Sept 5 at 11. Binney & Son, Sheffield.
Stanley, Mary Eliz, Landport, Hants, out of business. Pet Aug 20. Portsmouth, Sept 12 at 11. White, Portsea.
Tomkinson, Theodore John, Castleford, York, Painter. Pet Aug 21. Pontefract, Sept 7 at 11. Jefferson, Pontefract.
Whitlam, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Nottingham. Adj Aug 14 (for pau). Newark, Aug 29 at 13. Ashley, Newark.
Williams, John, Llantrisant, Glamorgan, Colliery Overman. Pet Aug 21. Bristol, Sept 5 at 11. Thomas, Pontypridd.
Wood, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Aug 15. Lpool, Sept 7 at 3.
Yardley, Geo, Coventry, Warwick, Ribbon Weaver. Pet Aug 17. Coventry, Sept 5 at 3. Griffin, Coventry.
Yeadell, Geo, Scotforth, nr Lancaster, Lieut.-Col. Pet Aug 22. Manch, Sept 4 at 12. Cobbett & Wheeler, Manch.
Yeomans, John, Brighton, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Aug 18. Brighton, Sept 6 at 11. Verrall, Brighton.

TUESDAY, Aug. 23, 1866.

To Surrender in London.

Aplin, John, Wimborne, Dorset, Draper. Pet Aug 23. Sept 12 at 12. Lovell & Co, Gray's-inn.
Arnold, Edwin, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 11. Aldridge.
Asbury, Chas, Edenbridge, Kent, Grocer. Pet Aug 23. Sept 11 at 12. Sole & Turner, Aldermanbury.
Atkins, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 11. Aldridge.
Becton, Edwd Albert, Bow-lane, Chapsaide, Warehouseman. Pet Aug 25. Sept 12 at 11. Treherne & Co, Aldermanbury.
Brooks, Thos Morris, Prisoner for Debt, Lewes. Adj Aug 22. Sept 12 at 12. Aldridge.
Burrows, Richd, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 11. Aldridge.
Burke, Wm Lucas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 11. Aldridge.
Butcher, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 11. Aldridge.
Carpenter, Alex, Hadley-st North, Kentish-town, Builder. Pet Aug 23. Sept 11 at 12. Groat, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-st.
Cook, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 11. Aldridge.
Cooke, Richd, Prisoner for Debt, Winchester. Adj Aug 16. Sept 11 at 11.
Cooke, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 11. Aldridge.
Copesey, Wm, & Wm Frank Copesey, Romford, Essex, Cabinet Makers. Pet Aug 25. Sept 12 at 12. Francis, Tokenhouse-yd.
Curling, Hy Oswald, Forchester-ter, Attorney. Pet Aug 18. Sept 11 at 1. Hodgson, Salisbury-st, Strand.
Daniels, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 12. Aldridge.
Darch, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 12. Aldridge.
Davis, Alfred, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 18. Sept 12 at 11.
Deller, Geo, Currie-st, Nine Elms, Grocer. Pet Aug 24. Sept 12 at 11. Gammon, Clock-lane.
Elliot, Wm Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 18. Sept 11 at 11.
Farrer, Edwin, Prisoner for Debt, Winchester. Adj Aug 16. Sept 13 at 1. Aldridge.
Flamant, Marie Louise, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Aug 23 (for pau). Sept 13 at 1. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
Hoffland, John, Potter's Bar, Grocer. Pet Aug 23. Sept 11 at 12. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn fields.
Howard, Bernard Thos, Prisoner for Debt, Winchester. Adj Aug 16. Sept 13 at 1. Aldridge.
Johnson, Benj, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 18. Sept 12 at 11.
Maidel, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 12. Aldridge.
Meyers, Chas John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 12. Aldridge.
Mercer, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 12. Aldridge.
O'Neill, Conolly, sen, Church-st, Lambeth, out of business. Pet Aug 23. Sept 11 at 1. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn fields.
Palmer, John Lathem, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 12. Aldridge.
Paskins, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 1. Aldridge.
Payne, Mark, Thrapstone, Northampton, Engineer. Pet Aug 25. Sept 12 at 11. G. H. & S. Brandon, Essex-st, Strand.
Pearce, Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 12. Aldridge.
Penningroth, Chas, Heathcote-st, Mecklenburg-sq, Dealer in German Goods. Pet Aug 23. Sept 11 at 11. Innes & Son, Leadenhall-st.
Pritchard, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 19 at 11.
Quibell, Wm Kenyon, Egham, Surrey, Carpenter. Pet Aug 23. Sept 11 at 1. Abbott & Co, New-inn.
Riley, John, Liverpool-st, King's-cross, Clerk. Pet Aug 24. Sept 12 at 11. Mant, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.
Roberts, John, Hornsey-rd, Holloway, Dairyman. Pet Aug 24. Sept 11 at 1. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
Roper, Geo Freeth, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 1. Aldridge.

Sawyer, Saml Lisney, Hastings-st, Burton-crescent, Artificial Florist. Pet Aug 25. Sept 12 at 11. Tonge, Dane's-inn, Strand.
 Seymour, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 1. Aldridge.
 Smea, Augustus John, Tottenham, Grocer. Pet Aug 23. Sept 12 at 12. Langford & Marsden, Friday-st.
 Smith, Richd Clarke, Harwood-st, Camden-town, out of business. Pet Aug 23. Sept 11 at 12. Eyre, Pontney.
 Stamford, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 19 at 11.
 Tattersall, Stanley Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Winchester. Adj Aug 16. Sept 13 at 1. Aldridge.
 Turnbull, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Aug 20 (for paol). Sept 13 at 1. Fisher, Camberwell New-rd.
 Walker, Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 1. Aldridge.
 Warner, Peter Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 1. Aldridge.
 Waits, Alfred, High-st, Deptford, Tailor. Pet Aug 25. Sept 12 at 11. Jones & Son, Leadenhall-st.
 West, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 1. Aldridge.
 Whitfield, Geo Hungerford, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Aug 21. Sept 18 at 1. Aldridge.

To Surrender in the Country.

Armstrong, Chas, West Gorton, March, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Aug 24. March, Sept 23 at 9.30. Sutton & Elliott, March.
 Barrett, John, East Stonehouse, Devon. Rope-maker. Pet Aug 25. East Stonehouse, Sept 12 at 11. Rodd, East Stonehouse.
 Bates, John, Sheffield, Tripe Dresser. Pet Aug 24. Sheffield, Sept 13 at 1. Bugg, Sheffield.
 Blake, Fredk Chas, Hanley, Stafford, Innkeeper. Pet Aug 23. Hanley, Sept 29 at 11. Stevenson, Stoke-upon-Trent.
 Clissold, Christopher, Stonehouse, Gloucester, Bootmaker. Pet Aug 23. Stroud, Sept 7 at 10. Wicheell, Stroud.
 Corbett, Silas, Swansea, Glamorgan, Licensed Victualler. Pet Aug 13. Swansea, Sept 11 at 2. Morris, Swansea.
 Davies, Benj John, Cafe-coed-y-gymmer, Brecknockshire, Chemist. Pet Aug 11. Bristol, Sept 7 at 11. Tanservy, Bristol.
 Diver, Joseph Hy, Fulford, Winchester, out of business. Pet Aug 23. Winchester, Sept 13 at 10. Woodbridge, Winchester.
 Ellis, Evan, Prisoner for Debt, Carnarvon. Adj Aug 9. Lpool, Sept 7 at 11.
 Elkin, Isaac, Longton, Stafford, Potter's Fireman. Pet Aug 22. Stoke-upon-Trent, Sept 8 at 11. Young, Longton.
 Ensor, John Thos, Dorchester, Dorset. Auctioneer. Pet Aug 20. Exeter, Sept 11 at 12. Coombs, Dorchester.
 Fisher, Enoch, Stoke Prior, Hereford, Builder. Pet Aug 23. Birm, Sept 10 at 12. Suckling, Birm.
 Gam, John Thos, Leeds, General Merchant. Pet Aug 25. Leeds, Sept 20 at 11. Smith & Hopps, Leeds.
 Hayward, John, Bath, China Dealer. Pet Aug 18 (for paol). Bath, Sept 7 at 11.
 Heves, John, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Pet Aug 20 (for paol). Bath, Sept 7 at 12. Gardner, March.
 Hickson, Jas, Eccles, Lancaster Beer Retailer. Pet Aug 22. Salford, Sept 8 at 9.30. Law, March.
 Hilton, Robt, Brabourne, Kent, Grocer. Pet Aug 21. Ashford, Sept 8 at 11. Min er, Folkestone.
 Hobkirk, Thos, South Shields, Durham, Shipwright. Pet Aug 17. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept 7 at 12. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Holmes, Isaac, & Jacob Holmes, Bradford, York, Wool Dealers. Pet Aug 22. Leeds, Sept 13 at 11. Simpson, Leeds.
 Ibbotson, Hannah, Leeds, Cabinet Maker. Pet Aug 22. Leeds, Sept 21 at 12. Clarke.
 James, Geo Fiedk, Salford, Lancaster. Crinoline Manufacturer. Pet Aug 21. Salford, Sept 8 at 9.30. Appleshaw, March.
 John, Wm, Llanermet, Glamorgan, Copperman. Pet Aug 2. Swansea, Sept 11 at 2. Morris, Swansea.
 Jones, John, Bedford, Pig Dealer. Pet Aug 24. Bedford, Sept 22 at 12.30. Cmonest & Stimson, Bedford.
 Kelsey, Wm, Kingston-upon-Hull, Cornfactor. Pet Aug 22. Leeds, Sept 19 at 12. Hearfield, Jm, Hull.
 Layton, Geo Alfred, Gt Yarmouth, Norfolk, Ship Chandler. Pet Aug 23. Gt Yarmouth, Sept 12 at 11. Chitcock, Norwich.
 Lees, Thos, Stockport, Chester, Cotton Manufacturer. Pet Aug 16. March, Sept 13 at 12. Salo & Co, March.
 Leman, Wm, Liddon, Norfolk, Harness Maker. Pet Aug 24. Beccles, Sept 8 at 10. Kent, Beccles.
 Mercer, John Ebenezer, Bristol, Commercial Traveller. Pet Aug 25. Bristol, Sept 8 at 11. Henderson, Bristol.
 Mitchell, Edwin, Leeds, Upholsterer. Pet Aug 23. Leeds, Sept 13 at 11. Blackburn & Son, Leeds.
 Moore, Fras, Longton, Stafford, Baker. Pet Aug 23. Stoke-upon-Trent, Sept 8 at 11. E. & A. Tennant, Hanley.
 Mogford, Wm, Exmouth, Devon, Cornfactor. Pet Aug 24. Exeter, Sept 8 at 11. Friend, Exeter.
 Moss, Hy Daniel, Birm, Commercial Traveller. Pet Aug 23. Birm, Sept 21 at 9. Barber, Birm.
 Oliver, John, St. Mawer, Cornwall, Builder. Pet Aug 24. Exeter, Sept 7 at 12. To-reit, Exeter.
 Paine, Jas, Breckham, Sussex, Ship Carpenter. Pet Aug 24. Brighton, Sept 11 at 11. Lamb, Brighton.
 Payne, Robt, Swansea, Glamorgan, Baker. Pet Aug 2. Swansea, Sept 11 at 2. Morris, Swansea.
 Potts, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Morpeth. Pet Aug 21. Morpeth, Sept 7 at 10. Biny, Blyth.
 Reeves, Isaac, Langley, Worcester, Shopkeeper. Pet Aug 23. Oldbury, Aug 31 at 11. Wright, Oldbury.
 Relling, David, Castleford, York, Confectioner. Pet Aug 23. Pontefract, Sept 7 at 11. Jefferson, Pontefract.
 Rutherford, Jas Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, Clerkston. Adj. Cambridge, Sept 16 at 1.30.
 Scarborough, John, & Walter Tadmam, Kingston-upon-Hull, Coke Merchants. Pet Aug 22. Leeds, Sept 12 at 12. Summers, Hull.

Sleep, David Kittow Northey, Exeter, Hardwareman. Pet Aug 11. Exeter, Sept 11 at 12. Willesford, Exeter.
 Stacey, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Winchester. Adj Aug 16. Winchester, Sept 18 at 10.
 Stones, John Chas, Sheffield, Merchant. Pet Aug 23. Leeds, Sept 13 at 12. Fernell, Sheffield.
 Taylor, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Nottingham. Adj May 3. East Retford, Sept 11 at 11. Marshall, Jun, East Retford.
 Whatley, Geo Lawson, Mitcheldean, Gloucester, Solicitor. Pet Aug 25. Bristol, Sept 7 at 11. Carter & Gould, Newnham.
 Williams, Rowland, Swansea, Glamorgan, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Aug 13. Swansea, Sept 11 at 2. Morris, Swansea.
 Woodcock, John, Cambridge, Gardener. Pet Aug 24. Cambridge, Sept 17 at 11. Hunt, Cambridge.
 Woolf, Thos, & Gilbert Rieky Leah, Birm, Fire-proof Safe Manufacturers. Pet Aug 24. Birm, Sept 10 at 12. Free, Birm.
 Wynn, Wm Smith, Cardiff, Theatrical Manager. Pet Aug 18. Cardiff, Sept 8 at 11. Baby, Cardiff.
 Yemm, Amos, Bristol, Innkeeper. 1st Aug 25. Bristol, Sept 8 at 11. Fussell & Pritchard, Bristol.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1866.

Curtis, Edwd, Prisoner for Debt, Dorchester. Aug 25.
 Hull, Wm, Kennington-pk-rd, Grocer. Aug 27.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

SOLICITORS are invited to introduce, on behalf of their clients, Proposals for Loans on Freehold or Leasehold Property, Reversions, Life Interests, or other adequate securities.

Proposals may be made in the first instance according to the following form:—

PROPOSAL FOR LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

Date.....
 Introduced by (state name and address of solicitor)
 Amount required £
 Time and mode of repayment (i.e., whether for a term certain, or by annual or other payments)
 Security (state shortly the particulars of security, and, if land or real estate, state the net annual income)
 State what Life Policy (if any) is proposed to be effected with the Gresham Office in connection with the security.
 By order of the Board,
 F. ALLAN CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

SLACK'S SILVER ELECTRO PLATE is a combination of pure Silver over Nickel. A combination of two metals possessing such valuable properties renders it in appearance and wear equal to Sterling Silver.

	Fiddle Pattern.			Thread.			King's.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Table Forks, per doz.....	1	10	0	1	18	0	2	8	0
Desert ditto	1	0	0	1	10	0	1	15	0
Table Spoons	1	10	0	1	18	0	2	8	0
Desert ditto	1	0	0	1	10	0	1	15	0
Tea Spoons	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	3	6

Every Article for the Table as in Silver. A Sample Tea Spoon forwarded on receipt of 30 stamps.

RICHARD & JOHN SLACK, 336, STRAND, LONDON.

SLACK'S FENDER AND FIRE-IRON WARE-HOUSE is the MOST ECONOMICAL, consistent with good quality—Iron Fenders, 3s. 6d.; Broomed ditto, 8s. 6d., with standards; superior Drawing-room ditto, 14s. 6d. to 50s.; Fire Irons, 2s. 6d. to 20s.; Plates Dish Covers, with handles to take off, 18s. set of six. Table Knives and Forks, 8s. per dozen. Roasting Jacks, complete, 7s. 6d. Tea-tray, 6s. 6d. set of three; elegant Papier Maché ditto, 25s. the set. Teapots, with plated knob, 5s. 6d.; Coal Scuttles, 2s. 6d. A set of Kitchen Utensils for cottage, £3. Slack's Cutlery has been celebrated for 50 years. Ivory Table Knives, 14s., 16s., and 18s. per dozen. White Bone Knives and Forks, 8s. 9d. and 12s.; Black Horn ditto, 8s. and 10s. All warranted.

As the limits of an advertisement will not allow of a detailed list, purchasers are requested to send for their Catalogue, with 350 drawings, and prices of Electro-Plate, Warranted Table Cutlery, Furnishing Ironware, &c. May be had gratis or post free. Every article marked in plain figures at the same low prices for which their establishment has been celebrated for nearly 50 years. Orders above £2 delivered carriage free per rail.

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PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S TEAS ARE BEST AND CHEAPEST STRONG FINE BLACK TEA, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s., 8s. 6d., 9s., 9s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 11s., 11s. 6d., 12s., 12s. 6d., 13s., 13s. 6d., 14s., 14s. 6d., 15s., 15s. 6d., 16s., 16s. 6d., 17s., 17s. 6d., 18s., 18s. 6d., 19s., 19s. 6d., 20s., 20s. 6d., 21s., 21s. 6d., 22s., 22s. 6d., 23s., 23s. 6d., 24s., 24s. 6d., 25s., 25s. 6d., 26s., 26s. 6d., 27s., 27s. 6d., 28s., 28s. 6d., 29s., 29s. 6d., 30s., 30s. 6d., 31s., 31s. 6d., 32s., 32s. 6d., 33s., 33s. 6d., 34s., 34s. 6d., 35s., 35s. 6d., 36s., 36s. 6d., 37s., 37s. 6d., 38s., 38s. 6d., 39s., 39s. 6d., 40s., 40s. 6d., 41s., 41s. 6d., 42s., 42s. 6d., 43s., 43s. 6d., 44s., 44s. 6d., 45s., 45s. 6d., 46s., 46s. 6d., 47s., 47s. 6d., 48s., 48s. 6d., 49s., 49s. 6d., 50s., 50s. 6d., 51s., 51s. 6d., 52s., 52s. 6d., 53s., 53s. 6d., 54s., 54s. 6d., 55s., 55s. 6d., 56s., 56s. 6d., 57s., 57s. 6d., 58s., 58s. 6d., 59s., 59s. 6d., 60s., 60s. 6d., 61s., 61s. 6d., 62s., 62s. 6d., 63s., 63s. 6d., 64s., 64s. 6d., 65s., 65s. 6d., 66s., 66s. 6d., 67s., 67s. 6d., 68s., 68s. 6d., 69s., 69s. 6d., 70s., 70s. 6d., 71s., 71s. 6d., 72s., 72s. 6d., 73s., 73s. 6d., 74s., 74s. 6d., 75s., 75s. 6d., 76s., 76s. 6d., 77s., 77s. 6d., 78s., 78s. 6d., 79s., 79s. 6d., 80s., 80s. 6d., 81s., 81s. 6d., 82s., 82s. 6d., 83s., 83s. 6d., 84s., 84s. 6d., 85s., 85s. 6d., 86s., 86s. 6d., 87s., 87s. 6d., 88s., 88s. 6d., 89s., 89s. 6d., 90s., 90s. 6d., 91s., 91s. 6d., 92s., 92s. 6d., 93s., 93s. 6d., 94s., 94s. 6d., 95s., 95s. 6d., 96s., 96s. 6d., 97s., 97s. 6d., 98s., 98s. 6d., 99s., 99s. 6d., 100s., 100s. 6d., 101s., 101s. 6d., 102s., 102s. 6d., 103s., 103s. 6d., 104s., 104s. 6d., 105s., 105s. 6d., 106s., 106s. 6d., 107s., 107s. 6d., 108s., 108s. 6d., 109s., 109s. 6d., 110s., 110s. 6d., 111s., 111s. 6d., 112s., 112s. 6d., 113s., 113s. 6d., 114s., 114s. 6d., 115s., 115s. 6d., 116s., 116s. 6d., 117s., 117s. 6d., 118s., 118s. 6d., 119s., 119s. 6d., 120s., 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